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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Stanton Again Removed by the President.

Adjutant-General Thomas Appointed Secretary ad interim.

Intense Excitement in Congress in Consequence.

The Senate Counsel Mr. Stanton to Disregard the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The second attempt of the President to remove the Secretary of War came upon the Public and Congress to-day like a thunderbolt. It at once threw both Houses into a whirl of excitement, almost to the exclusion of regular business. Members gathered in knots and excitedly talked matters over. Stories grew and multiplied, and got so confused that the actual facts were hard to seize. Correspondents flew from end to end of the Capitol as if shot out of guns. The telegraph offices in the lobby were loaded with cards of dispatches to Wall-street, heralding the wildest stories, and before four o'clock one excited individual had articles of impeachment already drawn up.

The calm of the forenoon had been nigh unto sluggishness. The storm of the afternoon was its antipodes in the fierceness with which fact and rumor raged through the Capitol and streets. Divested of all superfluous and sensational matter, the facts are as follows:

The President has within the last two or three weeks been drawing political inspiration from some of the leading and most unscrupulous Democratic politicians of the country. These men have breathed the spirit of defiance to Congress very strongly. The Democratic organ here has been bolder than ever in urging open resistance to the action of Congress, and the politicians have caused Mr. JOHNSON to be flattered with indirect allusions to his probable nomination as the Democratic standard-bearer in the coming campaign, the great object of these men being to get a lodgment in the Executive patronage which will render its vast power certainly on their side during the canvass. To do this, the first thing necessary was to break down the Tenure of Office act. They therefore seized upon Mr. JOHNSON's hostility Mr. STANTON and the law, to urge him to make the case boldly and plainly, and by removing him peremptorily, get the matter into the courts, where he and they deem the destruction of the law certain.

The President has thus been goaded up to the point of this new action on the War Department. There was a full Cabinet meeting this morning, and the matter was submitted to and approved by a majority of its members. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was also consulted beforehand to see if he would stand fire. He talked with Gen. GRANT about it during the morning, but what came of that your correspondent cannot say.

At about 12:30 the Secretary of War received the following letter from the President, through Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Gen. THOMAS also presented his order from the President to take possession of the Department. Mr. STANTON asked him for a copy of the order, which was given, and he then informed Gen. THOMAS that he would take time to consider the matter. THOMAS then returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and soon after left the Department. He did not then indicate, nor has he up to the present writing indicated, any action on his part looking toward further measures for the possession of the office.

Soon after sending these orders to STANTON and THOMAS, the President transmitted to the Senate a communication couched in nearly the following language:

To the Senate of the United States:

On the 12th of August last, by virtue of the authority vested in me under the Constitution of the United States, I suspended EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War. I have the honor to inform the Senate that by virtue of the same authority I have this day removed EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, and have appointed Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General United States Army, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The above is not literal, but as given me by a Senator who read the document, it not having been read in open Senate. At the time of its reception Senator CONKLING was speaking on the amendment to the Reconstruction bill requiring only a majority of votes cast to decide an election.

Accompanying the message were other Executive communications, nominating Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS to be Lieutenant-General and General by brevet, GEO. B. McCLELLAN to be Minister to England, JAS. R. HUBBELL, of Ohio, to be Minister to Ecuador. As the contents of the several messages became known to Senators their attention was so completely diverted from the subject under consideration that Mr. CONKLING speedily yielded to a motion to go into Executive session, which they did about 3:15 o'clock.

In the meantime Mr. STANTON had communicated to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate copies of the President's letter to him, as printed above. In the House it was at once read, and on motion of Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The effect in the House was, of course, to create a good deal of a *furore*, and the intention to observe to-morrow as a holiday was at once reversed, and a session for regular business ordered. "Impeachment" became the topic of conversation instantly, and, as the Reconstruction Committee meet to-morrow morning, the irrepressible COVODE hurled in a resolution impeaching the President, which was referred to that Committee to give them something for action. The House adjourned about 4:45.

On the street the report had now become current that Mr. STANTON had surrendered the office; but at 7 o'clock your correspondent found him serene and quiet at the Department, awaiting the action of the Senate, certainly in possession of the office, and with a strong prospect of remaining so. Several members of Congress called to satisfy themselves that he was still *de facto* as well as *de jure* Secretary of War, and came away abundantly satisfied.

10 P. M.—The Senate, after an Executive Session of nearly seven hours, has just adjourned. The entire session was consumed in debate of the War Department question, and nearly every Senator participated. Messrs. BAYARD, BUCKALEW, DIXON and DOOLITTLE led off on the Democratic side, and HOWE, SUMNER, WILSON, DRAKE, POMEROY, EDMUNDS and others on the Republican side. The Tenure of Office act was critically discussed, and various propositions disapproving and condemning the action of the President were offered and discussed. Some Senators were in favor of strong condemnatory action; others thought a simple declaratory resolution, in as few words as possible, to be the best action under the circumstances. Others thought the House of Representatives should be officially informed of the violation of the law by the President that it might take such action as it thought proper; but after debate had been exhausted the vote was taken on the following resolutions, offered by Senator WILSON, and they were agreed to—29 to 6.

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed EDWIN M. STANTON as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant-General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President, the Secretary of War, and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

Among the nays on the adoption of the resolution were Messrs. BUCKALEW, BAYARD, DIXON, DOOLITTLE and DAVIS. The discussion was very deliberate, in good temper, and without excitement. Certified copies of the above resolutions were at once made and served upon the President and Secretary STANTON, and will be upon Gen. THOMAS as soon as he can be found, he not being at either the Department or his residence.

During the session of the Senate a communication was received from Mr. STANTON informing them that the report printed in the evening papers that he had surrendered the War Department was incorrect. Several Senators also personally visited him to learn his probable action. These he informed that if sustained in his position by the Senate he should resist the attempt to oust him. He has been advised by every member of the House or Senate who has called upon him to resist, and he undoubtedly will.

At 11 o'clock P. M. his office was still full of visitors. As to the course the President and his new appointee will pursue, your correspondent can only learn this, that Gen. THOMAS this afternoon notified Mr. STANTON that he should demand possession of the Department at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and this evening at Willard's he openly boasted that he should take possession of the books, papers and mail to-morrow morning, and if resisted by Mr. STANTON would send for force to execute his orders. Under the circumstances this boast is not indicative of what he may do, as it was too public and too undignified to be an indication of official action.

The effect on members of the House is to increase the impeachment fever with every hour, and yet, as the Committee cannot possibly report to-morrow, and as much will depend upon the manner in which Mr. STANTON is ejected from the Department, if ejected at all, and as a cold Sunday is likely to intervene, hasty action will be prevented, and discretion finally prevail. Should it turn out that in this proceeding Mr. JOHNSON is only taking measures to bring the question into the courts, there will be no serious action looking toward impeachment, but if force is sought to be used, then the House and Senate will make quick work with Mr. JOHNSON.

11:45 P. M. Mr. STANTON is at the War Department in company with Gen. SHRIVER, Inspector-General, and will remain all night. The Department will be closed to-morrow, by order of Mr. STANTON, issued this morning, it being WASHINGTON's birthday and a legal holiday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock this afternoon Col. MOORE, the President's Acting Private Secretary, brought several sealed messages to the Senate. It was soon ascertained that they were of an executive character, and a number of Senators, after the documents reached the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate, hurried to that place to learn their contents, which evidently occasioned much surprise among them. The information was soon conveyed to other Senators, who, in undertones, earnestly conversed on this matter of discovery.

A number of members of the House of Representatives, who were present in the Chambers at the time, hastily repaired to their own side of the Capitol and there repeated the fact that the President had sent to the Senate a message that he had removed Mr. STANTON and appointed Gen. LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Thus, within a few minutes, this act of the President was known in every part of the Capitol, producing much excitement. The truth that Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS had been nominated for two brevets—Lieutenant-General and General—seemed to intensify the interest in the former proceeding, and produced speculations and inquiries as to what this mark of favor by the President really meant. There was at first a rumor that the last named THOMAS had been appointed Secretary *ad interim*; but this was owing to a confusion of the two names.

Senators THAYER, CAMERON, CHANDLER and CATTELL, immediately drove to the War Department and obtained an interview with Secretary STANTON. They expressed to him the desire that he would not surrender his post in obedience to the order of the President until the Senate should act upon the matter, and Mr. STANTON indicated a compliance with that wish. It is not, therefore, true, as reported this evening, that Mr. STANTON made no objection to Adjutant-General THOMAS' entering upon the duties of Secretary of War. It is true, however, that Gen. THOMAS showed to Mr. STANTON his order of appointment from the President, and to this the General received a respectful but not a satisfactory reply.

The Senate a few minutes after 2 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. TRUMBULL had concluded the remarks which he was making when the message was received, went into an Executive Session, and continued therein seven hours. The matter of removal was fully discussed and with much spirit in the secret session.

The Senators above named, after leaving Mr. STANTON, had an interview with Gen. GRANT, relating to him their conversation with Mr. STANTON, and suggesting their views as to what his conduct should be in the premises.

About an hour after the Senators parted with Mr. STANTON, the latter sent to the House a copy of the letter addressed to him by the President, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee will have a meeting to-morrow to consider this as well as the subject of impeachment, proposed by Representative COVODE.

Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate to-night, but they were prevented from entering the galleries, owing to the fact that the proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

The subject of the removal of Mr. STANTON, and other matters connected with it, afford the prominent feature of comment everywhere to-night.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the rooms of the Resident Committee. It seems understood that the Committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold a private meeting, at which many preliminary matters will be considered, among the most important of which are whether the regular sessions of the Committee shall be open to the public, and as to the powers of the irregularly-appointed members from the Southern States. The preliminary meeting will be called by Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of New-York, and will probably be held to-night. New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are the competing cities for the Convention.

It was finally decided at the informal preliminary meeting this morning, that the National Democratic Committee appointed at Chicago should meet to-morrow at noon, with closed doors, to settle the details which are to govern the regular meetings of the committee.

The members present at the informal meeting were: Messrs. A. Belmont of New York, S. B. Lyman of Maine, H. B. Smith of Vermont, William Converse of Connecticut, W. A. Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, J. A. Nicholson of Delaware, L. S. Trimble of Kentucky, R. P. Ranny of Ohio, W. E. Niblack of Indiana, W. F. Story of Illinois, L. V. Bogy of Missouri, J. H. McKinney of Minnesota, George H. Paul, of Wisconsin, Charles Mason, proxy of D. O. French of Iowa, Perry Fuller, proxy of J. E. Eaton of Kansas, John Patrick of Nebraska, George S. Houston of Alabama, Thomas Sweeney of West Virginia, Judge Marvin of Florida, J. W. Leftwich of Tennessee, R. S. Stevens, proxy of A. B. Greenwood of Arkansas, and J. A. Rosier of Louisiana.

Among the prominent gentlemen present but not members of the Committee were: Messrs. Staples and Allen, of Augusta, Me.; Green, Fitch, Taylor, Winslow and Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio; Monroe and Melard, of Nevada; Kenelvicha, of Leavenworth, and Miller, of Connecticut; Bruce, of Montana; Wendell, of Michigan; Samuel J. Tilden, Manton Marble, of the *World*; Humphrey, Prince, Cornell and Cuyler, of New-York; and Barckly, Maguire, Davis and Buckner, of Maryland,

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN BUTLER.

The Committee on Elections this morning held a conference on the case of Mr. BUTLER, a member elect of the House from Tennessee, and agreed that he could not take the oath prescribed by Congress, owing to his having occupied a seat in the Legislature of Tennessee and taken an oath to support the Confederate States Government, but that as he was unquestionably loyal to the United States Government all the time, the Committee will recommend that the House pass a joint resolution similar to that passed by the Senate, only in the case of Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, omitting in Mr. BUTLER's, as in the case of Mr. PATTERSON, a part of the Congressional oath required to be taken by the members of both branches. The Committee will make their report upon the subject on Monday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: GEO. B. McCLELLAN, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England; JAMES R. HUBBELL, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador; Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, to be Lieutenant-General by brevet, and to be General by brevet; WM. H. FARLEY, of California, to be Surveyor-General of California; AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana; HENRY LYLES, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, D. C.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES.

Major DONELSON and MINOR MERRIWETHER, Agents of the Levee Board of the State of Mississippi, arrived here yesterday. They seek an appropriation for the levees of the Yazoo Basin extending on the east side of the Mississippi River from Memphis to Vicksburg. An advisory meeting was held last night, at the rooms of Senator FOWLER, at which most of the Tennessee delegation were present, and many members of Congress from sections not immediately interested in the work. The necessity of Congressional assistance seems to be conceded: otherwise vast tracts of productive lands will be flooded. Major DONELSON and Mr. MERRIWETHER are hopeful of securing the appropriations for which they have been directed by the Mississippi Levee Board to ask.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

Much excitement and alarm were produced this afternoon in the House of Representatives by the breaking of one of the thick heavy plates of glass in the roof, the gas-lighter having slipped and fallen upon it while in the discharge of his duty. He caught himself by the iron frame, thus preventing his falling to the floor. Hon. J. R. GRENNEL, of Iowa, formerly a member of the House, was standing under the glass at the time, receiving the welcome of his friends, and hearing the crash threw up his hands, which saved his head from injury. His right hand was badly cut by a large fragment of the glass, but not dangerously. Hon. HIRAM PRICE, of Iowa, was also struck by a piece of glass, but he was not injured. Sometime elapsed before the business of the House was resumed.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day: Weaver Victory, appellant, *vs.* Brylan et al.; No. 153, Gill, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Fenwick; No. 87, Lessee of Povet, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Consadine.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution making inquiry about the increase in number of employes in the New-York Custom-house, which states that from July 20, 1867, to the date of the resolution, there has been an increase in the force of the Customs Department of New-York of 15 clerks, 22 inspectors, 20 night inspectors, 1 examiner, 2 messengers and 10 temporary clerks, since discharged, at an aggregate annual cost of $78,600. The Secretary says that this increase of force was absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the business of the port, and with regard to the twenty-two inspectors, he says they were appointed for the purpose of carrying out the Department regulations concerning the exports of oils, tobacco and spirits, of domestic production, and that the increased expense is more than compensated by the fees collected on such exports. In regard to the remaining increase above specified, the Collector at New-York reports that the employment of such officers, and consequent expense, were rendered necessary by the large amount of work fallen in arrears during the past administration of the Custom-house by reason of the removal of the legal division, by reason of the laborious statistical returns, warehouse accounts, &c., now required to be made. The Secretary also gives the Collector's statement, that no reduction of force has heretofore been feasible; but that if business continues to fall off, some reduction can probably be made at an early day.

USURY LAWS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the bill relating to the usury laws of the District. The legal rate of interest is fixed at six per cent., unless specified by contract, when it may be as high as ten per cent.

THE IMPORT LAWS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill amending the import laws so as to allow a drawback on foreign nitrate of soda manufactured into gunpowder in the United States and exported therefrom the same as on foreign saltpetre when so manufactured and exported. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the colored citizens of Kentucky, praying that since Slavery has been abolished a law be passed, or the Constitution amended, so that no State shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States. He said that he had never heard any satisfactory argument against the proposed legislation. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from the persons who participated in the capture of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, praying for a share in the prize money. Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from the publishers of the Philadelphia newspapers, complaining that a great wrong is done them in postal charges. Which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

TERRITORIAL REGISTRATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in the Territories of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill for changing the time for holding the District and Circuit Courts in Tennessee, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill organizing a Commission for the examination and decision of claims in the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the detailing by the Secretary of War, of three officers not below the rank of Colonel to act as Commissioners, and one not below the rank of Captain to act as Recorder, to whom may be referred as special claims within the jurisdiction of the Department, when presented either originally or on appeal. The decisions of the Commission shall be held to be the final decisions of the Department. The Commission is required to dispose of the claims in the order of their filing, and publish weekly in a Washington newspaper a brief statement of their decisions. It is finally provided that nothing contained in this bill shall be held to open for consideration of said Commission any claim heretofore adjusted.

AN ABDUCTION CASE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on the subject of the abduction of ALLAN McDONALD, an American citizen, in Canada.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GRIMES rose to a personal explanation. He read from the *Globe* report of the discussion on Monday last some remarks made by Mr. HENDRICKS and himself in regard to a telegram having been sent through Mr. HARVEY in 1861, informing the authorities of South Carolina that Fort Sumter was about to be reinforced, he (Mr. GRIMES) having said the telegram was to that effect. He remembered very distinctly that the majority of this body at that time understood the fact was so, and appointed a committee to investigate the subject and their report was that a telegram had been sent through the agency of Mr. HARVEY to that effect, some members of the Administration conceiving themselves under a pledge to inform the authorities at Charleston before that attempt should be made. It seemed, however, that that impression was erroneous, according to a letter received from Mr. HARVEY this morning. The letter was read, stating that for four days before the firing on Sumter the telegraph was in the hands of the Government, and no private dispatches could be sent, and it had been determined to attack Fort Sumter some time before, Mr. LINCOLN having sent messages to Charleston to inform the authorities and give them time to reflect.

Mr. GRIMES was gratified to know that Mr. HARVEY was vindicated from a charge never to his knowledge heretofore contradicted, having always understood that a dispatch was sent as stated, with the knowledge and approbation of the Secretary of State and President LINCOLN. He now understood Mr. HARVEY to say there never was such a dispatch sent by him.

Mr. CAMERON said Mr. HARVEY did send such a dispatch to the Governor of South Carolina, and he (Mr. CAMERON) had a copy of it in his pocketbook only last week, which had been lost.

Mr. SUMNER said he had a couple of dispatches from Mr. HARVEY to the Governor of South Carolina placed in his hands at the time by the Secretary of War, now Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMERON.) Four or five such dispatches were sent by Mr. HARVEY. After the lapse of time he could not state exactly their contents, but thought they were substantially as stated. He could not say whether they were sent under the authority of the Secretary of State or not.

Mr. CONKLING said he also had had copies of these dispatches which had been read in the House of Representatives, with letters in vindication of Mr. HARVEY. He believed the charge cruelly unjust. There was no evidence that Mr. HARVEY had done anything but what he had reason to suppose he was doing with the approbation and at the instance of those who ought to have been the last to allow him to be assailed.

Mr. CAMERON said when he obtained the dispatch he had considered it very important, and that it ought to be kept secret, and carried it himself to Mr. LINCOLN, who expressed as much surprise as he did. It seemed very strange that such an important matter which they desired to keep entirely secret should be revealed by a member of the Administration without consulting other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. ANTHONY said his recollection was that such a charge had been made, but that upon investigation it was found that the dispatch was sent with the consent of the Administration.

Mr. SUMNER—Not the Administration?

Mr. GRIMES—Members of the Administration.

Mr. JOHNSON was sure the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMERON) was right, that Mr. HARVEY did transmit those dispatches without knowledge, but was equally sure that it was with the knowledge of the Secretary of State, and as Mr. HARVEY supposed, with the knowledge of President LINCOLN. Having been on friendly terms with Mr. HARVEY, Mr. JOHNSON believed that what he did was with that conviction and with a pure purpose. A great many things were done at that period, doubtless, that were not made known to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of State no doubt patriotic really for a time, carried on the War and Navy Department, acting in many particulars without the knowledge of either, who were more astonished afterward than anybody else on finding out what had been done.

Mr. CAMERON said it was a remarkable assertion that Mr. SEWARD had carried on the War Department.

Mr. JOHNSON—Without your knowledge.

Mr. CAMERON thought it was not so, with or without his knowledge; that he had manliness enough to take care that it should not be done more than once. Mr. SEWARD had never meddled with it. He dared say that gentleman had very often told the Senator from Maryland things which probably were not exactly correct. If he had said this he had certainly said that which was not true. Mr. HARVEY was not employed by the Administration, though he might have been by Mr. SEWARD in his policy of ending the war in sixty days. He (Mr. CAMERON) never believed that by temporizing, or by flattering, or by coaxing the rebels, they could make peace. He believed then what circumstances had since proved—that the only way to end the war was to treat them with the most perfect rigor. He did not believe that Mr. SEWARD had interfered with the Navy Department either. He suggested that the best way would be to pass a resolution asking Mr. SEWARD whether he did authorize HARVEY to give that information to the Governor of South Carolina at that time.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether the information communicated in the telegram did not truly represent the judgment of the Cabinet.

Mr. CAMERON said the policy of the Cabinet in that particular was changed, so that he could not answer the question, nor would he if he could. It was a secret that he ought not to communicate.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that he had merely intended to say that many acts were done by the Secretary of State which properly belonged to the War Department without the knowledge of its head.

The matter was then laid aside.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate then took up the special order, the bill to amend the Reconstruction acts so that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections, and to allow persons registered to vote in any part of a State.

Mr. CONKLING took the floor and commented on Mr. TRUMBULL's statement yesterday of his continuous opposition to the principle of requiring a majority of the registered votes, and he quoted from the *Globe* to show that that Senator had voted for it when the bill was pending. He, for one, believed that the action of Congress was right. He recited the state of affairs existing before the bill was passed, and said it had been alleged then that the people of the South would gladly seize the opportunity to free themselves from what had been called military despotism, and become again American citizens. And in the hope that they would come forward manfully and acquiesce and assist in establishing loyal governments, the act of March 2 was passed, disfranchising only a few leaders. Subsequently the act of March 23 was passed to provide security in case they should not come forward. He then referred to the combination to defeat a constitution in a recent election, and read a table to show that a much larger white registration was secured under these measures than under the President's policy, under which North Carolina had a registration in 1865 of 41,000, while under the former it had been 103,000. He denied, therefore, that Congress had committed any blunder in passing the act of March 23, which had removed many existing impediments to registration, and enabled loyal men, white and black, to unite in the erection of loyal governments. He saw nothing to repent of. He had voted for the proposition at every stage, and should have done so if he had then all the light that had since been thrown on the subject. While he had great doubts of the efficacy of the present measures, he was ready to try it as an experiment, believing that those who had deluged the land with blood should not be allowed to resume their former sway. He reserved to himself that right, without being charged with inconsistency hereafter, in doing either this or whatever else should be found necessary to that end, and to protect loyal men. But, even inconsistency was sometimes the part of wisdom under a change of circumstances.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he had reported the Act of March 23, from the Judiciary Committee, stating that he did so because it was agreed to in Committee, and that all its features did not meet his approbation. None of the Reconstruction bills were just as he wanted them, but his experience had shown that in legislative bodies it was necessary to be practical and have some deference for the opinions of his associates; and, therefore, he had voted for the bill on its final passage.

After further discussion between Messrs. CONKLING and TRUMBULL on this point, without reaching a vote, the Senate, on motion, went into Executive session at 2:30 o'clock.

After coming out of Executive Session, the Senate at 9:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WOOD moved that, to-morrow being Washington's Birthday, the House, when it adjourns to-day, shall adjourn until Monday.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the motion, and suggested that, as many of the members desired an opportunity to make speeches, the sessions for to-morrow should be for general debate only.

Mr. WOOD accepted the proposition, and it was ordered.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported an act for securing to authors in certain cases the benefit of an international copyright, advancing the development of American literature, and promoting the interests of publishers and book buyers in the United States, which was ordered to be printed with the report, and recommitted, with leave to Mr. PRUYN to make a minority report.

The first section provides that foreign authors, whose works are first published in foreign countries where a copyright is allowed to American authors, shall have the same exclusive rights to multiply and sell copies in the United States as are now granted by law to American citizens.

The second section provides that the privileges of copyrights shall not be extended to republications in the United States, unless all the editions of such publication be wholly manufactured in the United States, and be issued for sale by publishers who are United States citizens.

The third section reserves to foreign authors the right of translation, subject to the conditions that the original work shall have been registered in the clerk's office of some United States District Court, and a copy deposited in the library of Congress within four months after its first publication abroad; that in the first publication the author shall have announced his reserving the right of translation; that within six months after the date of registry the authorized translation shall have been offered for publication to some American publisher; that every edition of the translation be wholly manufactured in the United States and be issued by a publisher who is a United States citizen, and that the same protection be afforded to American authors in the country where the work was originally published.

The fourth section provides that when a book is issued in volumes, or parts, at successive periods of time, the several volumes or parts shall be regarded as separate works, so far as relates to this act.

The fifth section requires the President of the United States, immediately after the passage of the act, to transmit copies of it to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries with which the United States may have diplomatic correspondence, and he shall take measures to conclude arrangements for the establishment of an international copyright between those countries and the United States.

The President is also required, when such arrangements shall have been concluded with any foreign country and been approved by the Senate, to make public proclamation thereof. Whereupon the authors and artists of the country with which the arrangement shall have been concluded, and their legal representatives, shall be entitled to the privileges and benefits of the act.

PATENTS.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill granting leave for an application for the extension of the patent of HORACE SMITH and D. B. WESSON, for improvements in repeating firearms, the same as if the application had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of the patent, Feb. 14, 1854. The bill having been explained by Messrs. JENCKES and DAWES, was passed by yeas 88, nays 38.

Mr. JENCKES, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of MARTHA M. JONES, Administratrix of SAMUEL J. JONES, deceased, who was the patentee of an invention in the manufacture of the white oxide of zinc. The bill gives force and validity to the extension granted Feb. 23, 1866, for seven years from July 23, 1864, notwithstanding that a patent granted in Great Britain had expired at that time.

After explanation by Mr. JENCKES, the bill was passed.

Mr. PETERS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to extend the patent of SAMUEL PIERCE for improvements in stoves, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

POSTMASTER RANDALL.

The Speaker presented the following letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have just read with astonishment a detail of some testimony in the *Daily Globe*, tending to implicate me in a fraudulent connivance in letting contracts for carrying Southern mails. I have never heard of some of the men named in their testimony before. No man ever approached me with any such propositions as are indicated in that testimony. I never heard of such a project before. I never do business in that way, or any of that kind of business.

I ask a thorough, searching investigation; not only into the matter indicated in that testimony but into every other official transaction of the Post-office Department since I have been connected with it. I also respectfully ask that this investigation be open and public to the world; if this is the proper mode of presenting my wishes to the House of Representatives I will be obliged if this letter can be laid before that body.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked and obtained leave for Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill reviving for two years the second section of the act of April 5, 1856, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery. After explanation by Mr. INGERSOLL the bill was passed.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COINS.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of small coins. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, introduced a bill to provide for mail service between Fort Abercrombie, Dakotah Territory, and Helena, Montana Territory. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL.

Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to which had been referred the question as to the letting of the contract for the jail of the District of Columbia, presented a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed and recommitted. The report condemns the manner in which the contracts were let; recommends that they be annulled, and the work stopped; declares that fair and equal competition was impossible on account of the incompleteness of the architect's plans; and recommends that the work be taken out of the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, on account of his being evidently unable or unwilling to give it proper attention. The report exonerates the contractor for the iron work, (CHAS. A. WEDNER, of Chester, Penn.,) and recommends an adjustment of his claims.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriates $18,095,045, the following being the principal items: Pay of officers and seamen, $8,000,000; preservation of vessels in ordinary, material, stores, &c., and maintenance of the navy afloat, $3,000,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks for contingent expenses, $800,000; Navy-yards, about $650,000; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, $268,000; Bureau of Navigation, $176,000; expenses of Naval Academy, $208,000; expenses of Naval Observatory, $25,000; Bureau of Ordnance, $280,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $89,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $674,000; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $1,624,000; Bureau of Medicines and Surgery, $82,000; Marine Corps, $1,280,000.

The second section fixes the number of enlisted men in the navy, including apprentices and boys, at 8,500.

The third section repeals the fourth section of the Naval Appropriation bill of March 3, 1847; the second section of the act of March 3, 1865, to increase the pay of midshipmen and others; the second section of the 31st of August, 1842, to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers; the ninth section of the act of March 2, 1867, and the first section of the act of March 2, 1865, to establish the offices of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate.

The fourth section gives to enlisted men who perform the duty of firemen or coal-heavers $8 per month, in addition to their regular pay.

The fifth section fixes the force of the marine corps at the number established by the act of July 25, 1865, and repeals all conflicting provisions.

A discussion which hinged principally upon the disposition of unexpended balances in the Navy Department, and extended to questions of extravagance and economy sprang up, and was participated in by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Logan, Pike, Wood, Spalding, Banks, Myers, Randall, Archer, Butler and others.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the first estimate furnished by the Secretary of the Navy was for $47,000,000; that his amended estimate reduced the amount to $25,000,000, and that the Committee on Appropriations had reduced that to $18,000,000. Under such circumstances, he did not think that any information which could be got at from the present Secretary of the Navy would be sufficiently reliable to guide the House in legislation.

The administration of the Secretary of the Navy and his reports and estimates were generally defended by Messrs. PIKE, WOOD, SPALDING, RANDALL and ARCHER, and a long letter from the Secretary himself, was read in piecemeal and at various intervals, according as Democratic members got the floor and yielded their time for the reading of the letter.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment providing that all unexpended balances subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy on the 1st of July, 1868, shall be covered into the Treasury, and that no amount appropriated in the bill shall be expended or drawn while any other unexpended moneys are subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy. Agreed to.

Mr. BANKS criticised the alacrity of the Secretary of the Navy in adapting himself to the resolution of the House requiring a reduction of force at the Navy-yards, such resolution being merely an expression of opinion and having the force of law. He asked Mr. WASHBURNE if he could give any explanation.

Mr. WASHBURNE declared his inability to do so, declaring that the ways of the Secretary were "past finding out."

Mr. RANDALL said he had called on the Secretary in relation to that matter, and found that the Secretary felt bound to respect the expressed wishes of the House. Knowing the malignity of the public Press and of some members toward the Secretary, he (RANDALL) did not attempt to change the Secretary's decision. He declared that the Navy Department was managed with more economy and honesty than any other department of the Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee rose and the Speaker presented a message from the President in reference to the execution of the treaty of 1858 with China, for the settlement of claims, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; also a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Chief of the Engineer Corps in reference to a ship canal around the Falls of the Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals; also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a letter from the Commissioner-General of the Land Office, relative to estimates of appropriations, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SECRETARY STANTON AGAIN REMOVED.

The Speaker also presented the following communication from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.

SIR: Gen. THOMAS has just delivered to me a copy of the inclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington.

The correspondence having been read, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested with authority to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE so modified the motion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MUNGEN wished to move as an amendment its reference to the Judiciary Committee, but the previous question prevailed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, wished to have it referred to a select committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE would not consent to this. The Committee on Reconstruction was a competent committee, and he preferred the correspondence to go to that Committee.

Mr. MUNGEN intimated that the Committee should reconstruct Mr. STANTON.

Mr. WASHBURNE's motion was agreed to, and the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went again into committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered an amendment, providing that no part of the money appropriated should be used for paying for new guns, gun carriages, or small arms, which was adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that the committee rise, stating that he wished to provide for a regular session to-morrow. He thought that when the Government was so far subverted as to have two Secretaries of War, the House should attend to public business. The committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER said: I move that the order of the House by which the session to-morrow was assigned to general debate be rescinded. The reason I have for asking its rescision is the communication made to this House by the Secretary of War. We have now two Secretaries of War—one by law and one by usurpation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the motion was not debateable, and the Speaker so decided.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the session to-morrow for debate, and it was reconsidered by 104 to 49—a strict party vote.

PAYMENT OF BONDS.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented petitions of the citizens of Ross County and of Adelphi, Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law to authorize the issuing of a sufficient amount of United States Legal-tender Treasury notes to pay the United States bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ATTEMPT TO ADJOURN.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired that the House should again go into Committee and dispose of the Naval Appropriation bill, but the Democratic members thought it time to adjourn, and had yeas and nays called on the motion, but without effect.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House again, at 4:45, went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. PIKE made the point of order that sections 3, 4 and 5 were independent legislation, changing the existing laws, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the bill was, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, postponed till Monday next.

IMPEACHMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. COVODE, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. [Laughter among the Democratic members.]

Mr. WOOD said he objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The Speaker stated that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN TROUBLES

Fort Buford Again Threatened—A Soldier Killed—Alarms in the Fort—Preparations for Defence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867.

On Sunday night, 24th inst., an Indian came into camp and stated that he had been stopped by a large body of Sioux, some six hundred in number, and that they told him that they meant to attack the fort. According to this story, on the 6th instant, when our wooding party were attacked, Private COUGHLIN, Company C, Thirty-first Infantry, made a desperate resistance, and before he was killed he himself killed two Indians and wounded three others, so that they are not expected to recover. These men—so the story goes—although not chiefs, were "big Indians," and their tribe were coming *en masse* to wreak their vengeance upon us. Improbable as this story appeared, preparations were made to receive them, but they did not molest us. Yesterday morning scouting parties were sent out, but no trace of Indians was anywhere to be seen, although there was sufficient snow on the ground to show any recent tracks. But last night about 12 o'clock the garrison was awakened by the "long roll" and the discharge of a sentry's musket. In a few seconds the command were under arms and ready for action. The guard at the "hay-rick" reported that he saw Indians approaching, that they fired on him and that he returned their fire. If there were really any Indians there they were probably a small party, who intended either to shoot the sentinel or fire the hay-rick. At the same time the saw-mill, about five hundred yards from the fort, was reported by the guard to be charged by Indians. There were shots fired on both occasions that were not fired by our own men. It is not probable that there will be any regular attack made on this fort, with a garrison of nearly five hundred men. But that the Indians will continue to harass us, steal our horses and cattle and shoot our men when they find them alone or in small parties, is not only probable but certain.

Our chief trouble is the almost entire absence of mail communication; it is over three weeks since we have received a mail from the East, or have been able to send one. The Indians below here are determined that no mail shall go either way. The Crow Indians below Fort Benton are also very bad, so that it is very difficult and dangerous to get a mail through to Benton.

While the hostile tribes are actuated by the most intense and cruel hatred of American citizens, they are on perfectly good terms with British subjects, whom they call their friends. An Englishman can go anywhere unmolested if he is known to be an Englishman.

Winter has fairly set in here, and it is bleak and desolate enough at this far-off post.

RENELUAF.

LOUISIANA.

The Democratic Demonstration in New-Orleans—Business in the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 15.

One of the most important popular demonstrations ever held in New-Orleans took place to-night, at the St. Charles Theatre, under the auspices of the Democratic State Central Committee, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the people against Radical rule. The Democrats have already organised in this State, but this was the first large gathering. Every part of the theatre was crowded, and thousands went away unable to gain admittance. The stage was occupied by the Vice-Presidents, and the list as published exceeds 500 in number, consisting of the leading business and respectable men of the city, the greater portion of whom never attended a political meeting before. The proceedings were marked by dignity and enthusiasm. Several speeches were made, and these were patriotic and high-toned. Among the speakers were Ex-Gov. JOHN B. WELLER, Judge SPOFFORD, Judge J. N. LEA, (President of the meeting,) J. B. EUSTIN, F. M. YERGER and Col. SMALLWOOD.

The last business in the Convention was a motion from Mr. HEMPSTEAD to reconsider the vote taken on the previous day to send Gen. SHERIDAN to this Department, and strike out the name of Gen. MOWER. Mr. JONES (white) was also in favor of a reconsideration, as he was of opinion that an indignity had been inflicted on Gen. MOWER, "a man who dared to remove such men as HARRY HAYS and replace him with a loyal man." Mr. RODRIGUES (colored) replied that if HARRY HAYS was removed it was to put another HAYS there to suit the purposes of Gen. MOWER, and not to put a good man there. The motion to reconsider was lost, when the Convention adjourned until Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Political Future.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The following letter has been written by an Ex-United States Senator, of Connecticut, to a leading merchant of this city:

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 31st of January, together with the *Mercury*, came duly to hand.

You may be sure, my friend, that the Democracy of the North honestly and earnestly sympathize with your section in the terrible and manifold calamities that now seem almost to overwhelm you.

Be of courage. Bide your time as best you can, for, as true as God liveth and governs the affairs of men, there is a just retribution in store for the Radical villains who, to perpetuate party power, do not hesitate to urge to a finality measures destructive of the moral and material interests of ten States, and, as I believe, almost equally fatal to the prosperity of all the other members of the Federal Union.

From my advices I am inclined to the opinion that New-Hampshire will next month drive the first nail in the Radical coffin.

I am assured from the highest sources that we shall be victorious in the coming contest.

We in Connecticut entertain no doubt of success. And now remember this prediction: If we carry Connecticut in the April election we carry the country in the Presidential contest.

And bear in mind that this victory will be no common victory. Not merely a change of Administration, not merely to give the spoils to another set of men. It will determine, I trust, the true *status* of the States, and will be the harbinger of good times to you and yours.

I would not for one moment take any part in the coming contests were I not thoroughly convinced that Democratic success would undo all the damnable legislation of the past three years and place the South in a position to which it is, by the Constitution, and all our legends and ideas of government, entitled to occupy, to wit: a position where she can govern herself without the tyrannical interposition of a miserable rump of a Congress.

But no more of this. I did not intend to indite a political epistle, but merely to assure you of my deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Destitution of Southern Clergymen.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.

The terrible destitution of the people of the Southern States is telling with most disastrous effect upon the clergy, many hundreds of whom have been forced by want either to leave the South or engage in secular pursuits. We have before us ample and melancholy evidences of this lamentable state of affairs. A Southern bishop mentions a district where, although the resident clergyman is keeping a freedmen's school and working a small farm with his own hands, he is forced to feed his family on bread alone. The Freedmen's Bureau does not seem to give soup to impoverished preachers. Another bishop writes that in his State more than a dozen ministers of one religious denomination alone "have been obliged to escape from starvation by seeking 'other service.'" Accounts of equal destitution reach us from all the cotton States, and it is very evident that more than half of the people of the South will shortly be denied the advantage of religious instruction.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Argument of "Adirondack"—History is Not Law—Gold is Merchandise—The Government Keeps Good Faith When it Pays What it Agrees To Pay.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

"Adirondack" in the TIMES, has been doing a good work in giving all the reasons which can be given why the five-twenty bonds should be paid in gold. With all these reasons he has not satisfied me, and I fear will not satisfy the public mind. He commits two errors. First, he attempts to construe a written statute by contemporaneous history, and no statute can be legally construed in that way. Secondly, he leaves entirely out of view the material facts of the whole case. His argument is throughout a very fair appeal to the conscience of Senator SHERMAN, of Judge CHASE, or of myself. But it is not the logic of facts. Confusion of different ideas is the great cause of so many warm and complicated discussions upon public matters. In such a discussion, the first thing to be done is to get the *facts* clear; then the *law;* and lastly, if there is anything left to argue, the policy of the proposed measure. Let me premise two observations. In the first place, I think with FISHER AMES on the British Treaty, that nothing is more valuable to a nation than the public faith, and for no consideration whatever would I imperil it one moment. Next, I utterly deny that a payment of the five-twenty bonds in currency instead of gold is any repudiation, or approach to repudiation, of the public faith. That depends wholly upon the law and the facts, and I will just refer (for I can do no more) to what the law and the facts are:

1. How far is this a possible or practical question? Let us assume 1863 as the date of the bonds. Then if the Government had an untold amount of surplus revenue on hand, it might pay them this year. But the Government has no surplus revenue. Whatever "Adirondack" may fear, he may rest assured we shall not issue hundreds of millions of Government notes to pay these bonds. The practical fact is, the bonds are not to be paid in any way till ten, probably twenty years. It is true that if five per cent. gold bonds are at or above par, the Government may issue them, (and that is a legitimate financial measure,) and then offer legal tenders for the bonds. The Government is entitled, on principles of equity and common sense, to all the advantages it can get from the variable exchanges of the money market, and I would pay off the ten-forties, if I could get money at four per cent. But, in a fair view of the subject, this is not a practical question. If we do not resume specie payments in ten years, I doubt whether we shall ever resume.

2. "Adirondack," as I have said, attempts to construe the Loan acts by contemporaneous history. A statute cannot be construed in that way. Its meaning must be got from the grammatical and legal construction of its words. But, as the appeal is rather to the country than the law, I will for a moment ask what was the true state of the case in issuing these loans? The first, great and only object was to get the loan taken—to get the money. For that there must be motives. First, there was patriotism, and it influenced many. School teachers took that loan, soldiers took it—quiet citizens, with small amounts laid up. Long before the great money-changers or the Germans took a dollar, these patriotic people had taken millions. By and by the bonds passed—many of them at least from their hands—to foreign and domestic fundholders, who never touched anything with any sentimental idea of patriotism. All persons who took these loans had then and have now perfect confidence that the Government will pay them, and the Government will. Now, let us come to the how.

Patriotism was a sufficient motive for many persons to take the loan; but that was not enough. Another motive was to be found; and what was it? Was it an offer to pay the principal of the bonds in gold? Not at all. If it had been, it would have been there. What was it? It was simply to raise the rate of interest. It was to do in another form precisely what was done in the seven-thirties. The interest was payable in gold—a species of valuable merchandise, worth more than the money of the country, while payments were suspended, and with the immense advantage that the interest increased as the currency increased. If the people paid higher prices for living, so, also, they received higher interest for their bonds. These bonds now pay 8.40 per cent. interest—an enormous interest for a Government to pay. When gold was 100 per cent., they paid 12 per cent. interest. By the way, let me call attention to the splendid financeering abilities of the Treasury Department. With the five-twenty bonds from eight to ten per cent. interest, the Secretary, with owl-like wisdom, takes in the greenback notes, which pay no interest, seven-thirties, which pay much less interest, and compound interest notes, which bear still less, and funds them in these five-twenty bonds. The higher interest was the motive, and the only motive, presented to moneyed men for taking the bonds, and they understood it. It was not till it became evident to discerning men that the Government would succeed that foreigners invested any considerable sum in them. The law did say that the interest should be paid in gold, and it did not say the principal should be paid in the money of the country.

3. The material fact of the whole case "Adirondack" leaves out—that from the suspension of specie payments and the issue of legal tenders to the resumption of specie payments, gold is only merchandise. It is not the money of the country. It is exactly the same with silver, wheat, or potatoes. It is sold in Wall and William streets, just as other merchandise, the price rising and falling with the mutable relations of demand and supply. Now, if I make a contract to pay a man a thousand dollars in potatoes, unquestionably he can demand the potatoes. But if I contract to pay him a thousand dollars only, must I pay him in potatoes? Gold is merchandise, and a man who agrees to pay a thousand dollars is not obliged to pay it in merchandise unless he specifies it. The mortgagees in New-York, you remember, undertook to make the mortgagors pay merchandise, (that is, gold,) and the case was decided against them in a very able opinion delivered on the validity of legal tenders, by Judge DAVIES, of the Court of Appeals. But "Adirondack" may say, it is not a legal case against the Government, but it ought to pay in gold. Why ought it? For if it ought, I will confess judgment. Why ought it? What is the history of the transaction? The history was simply this: that the law offered interest in gold, to make higher interest. The moneyed men took it so, and left to Providence the question whether the principal would be paid in gold; if not, it will not. There is the history of the transaction, and there is no ought about it. Let us see how the transaction must be when payment is made. Mr. ROTHSCHILD, or Mr. SMITH, has a $1,000 five-twenty bond. It becomes due, and he presents it for payment. Where? He cannot present it in any foreign country. He must present it to the Treasury of the United States. It is payable in money, and the Treasurer pays him in money—not in merchandise. He can do nothing else. He has no power to do anything else. And, where is the difference between the mortgagee, who demands merchandise (gold) in payment for his mortgage, and the bondholder who wants merchandise (gold) for his bond? Observe, that the moment gold ceases to be merchandise, it becomes money—he is paid in gold. Till then, neither the law nor the people will pay him anything else than the money of the country. And, now let me ask a question of conscience. What is this asking for the payment of bonds in merchandise worth 40 per cent. more than the money of the country, but an attempt to impose upon the fears or the generosity of the country? If the whole debt were paid to-day in greenbacks, would a single man get less than he advanced for them?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Unjust Restriction on Domestic Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of your readers to an abuse of authority exercised by most of the States in the Union, which is every day restricting the amount of business between the different States, and has the insolent effect of placing a certain large and respectable class of the community on a level with common criminals, even when industriously pursuing their regular calling. I allude to the obnoxious laws in various cities and States compelling traveling agents, who represent wholesale houses, to pay enormous license fees, which it is utterly impossible for them to comply with, and which, consequently, render it necessary for them either to evade the law or to surrender their occupation, which, in very many cases, would involve the stoppage of the houses represented.

The object of those laws is ostensibly to put a stop to peddling, which it is very desirable should be accomplished; but there is a wide difference between peddling and selling to dealers from samples or lists, which is entirely ignored. In the enforcement of these laws, provincial dealers, who find it inconvenient to visit the large business centres to purchase, are compelled, at a great disadvantage, to make their purchases in an inferior market, and the disadvantage thus inflicted on them must of necessity extend to the community who derive their supplies from them.

It is sometimes urged in favor of these local fees, that the resident wholesale dealers require such protective measures, but the wholesale dealers themselves would never support such exclusive enactments, because they find their own individual interests so closely identified with the system of doing business by traveling agents, that with rare exceptions, they avail themselves of it both for making purchases and sales. I may mention here that this manner of doing business is largely followed in defiance of the laws complained of, and the traveling agents are gladly welcomed by their constituents, who recognize and highly appreciate the direct benefits accruing to them by such enterprise; they are also welcomed by hotel-keepers, who attach so much importance to their regular visits that they receive attentions and enjoy privileges not extended to ordinary transient guests. But this is not all; the railway companies get a benefit, and the express companies also. Indeed, the whole system of doing business by traveling agents possesses so many elements calculated to benefit the people, that if State Legislatures and municipal authorities consulted, as they ought, the welfare of the people over whom they are placed, instead of subjecting traveling agents to penalties due only to criminals, and the enterprising houses they represent to such unjust and extortionate fees, they would by an enlightened policy encourage and facilitate such business relations with other States and cities, and in so doing would confer a natural benefit, inasmuch as whatever induces closer and more frequent commercial intercourse with the various States, hastens the increasing greatness of our country.

As a people, we are generally possessed with the idea that there is more freedom in this country than anywhere else, but where, I ask, in the civilized world are such local restrictions on trade allowed to prevail? I submit that such a state of things is an outrage, and a blot on the country's fair name. Moreover, I am inclined to doubt if it is in harmony with the Constitution, and I happen to know of at least one eminent lawyer in this City who has given it as his unqualified and well-matured opinion that it is entirely unconstitutional.

Hoping you will devote a little of your valuable space in order to ventilate a subject in which a large portion of the business community is interested,

I am respectfully yours, MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

Have We a Street Department?—Have We a Contractor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been for a long time customary for residents up town to have the avenues or streets on which they live cleaned at their own expense, and to employ private parties to remove the ashes and garbage from the sidewalks and areas. This business used to be done by the Corporation when our taxes were only half the rate they are now, but we have got used to paying for them as extras, and therefore do not complain. But the outrageous condition of our business streets, especially Broadway, and the very slight effort to improve them after remaining in this condition for weeks, leads to the inquiry if we have a Street Commissioner or contractor, or any one, to whom we can look for relief.

Why cannot some of those thousands of laborers, who are said to be out of work, be set to cleansing the gutters and street crossings—if that is the most the contractor can afford? There is, I am sure, no good reason why the ice in Broadway could not be broken up in a single night by putting gangs of men to work with picks and shovels.

It is inhuman to drive the horses attached to omnibuses in Broadway—it is ruinous to vehicles of every description, and it is a shame to the City that this thoroughfare should remain in the state it is. Now, Mr. Editor, what can be done?

A DISCOURAGED TAX-PAYER.

Some of the Hardships of the Internal Revenue Law.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I deem it worthy to address these few lines to you in behalf of the poor people of this City. Not only of the poor do I pen these lines to you, but of the United States Revenue law—a law which not only has no sense in it, but which makes a poor man pay more than two times as much tax as any other man. Few persons have any idea of the great wrong which is upon pawn-tickets; that a five-cent revenue stamp must be upon every pledge, even of twenty-five cents, or any amount above it. Generally all the pledges coming in at the pawn-brokers are under a dollar, and a poor person cannot well afford to lose five cents for a stamp from so small an amount. There are now from sixty to seventy leading pawn-brokers in this City, and it requires a great deal of revenue stamps to supply them, especially now-a-days, as business is very dull, and thousands of men are out of work, most of them who have wife and children to support, and who have no other choice but to pawn.

They pledge the last piece of clothing off their back, and the shoes off their feet, for a few cents, for live they must be it whatever it may.

Then again, if a man draws a check of any amount of money above twenty dollars on the bank, a two-cent stamp is required, and under twenty dollars no stamp is required at all. Now, any man of common sense can see that there must have been a great mistake made when this law was made. That a poor man must pay a five-cent revenue stamp for the loan of twenty-five cents, and a rich one a two-cent stamp for to draw a check of $500 or more on the bank. There was formerly a five-cent stamp upon all affidavits, but this was taken off, and also a two-cent stamp upon all express checks, but this was also repealed. Then why do they not diminish or repeal the tax upon pawn-tickets, from which the poor must suffer? All the interest of the pawn-brokers is centered in this great wrong. They have formed themselves into an Association; have collected money and have spent freely trying to get this law abolished, but of no avail.

Hoping that this will be inserted in your columns, so that it may reach some of the wise men in Washington, I remain your servant, J. P.

Thoroughfare from Union-square to the Lower Part of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the public mind appears to have settled down upon either Laurens or Thompson street as a continuation of the Fifth-avenue across Washington-square, the following suggestions may not be out of place before a final decision is made:

First—Let Laurens and Thompson streets remain undisturbed, so far as any widening is concerned.

Second—Cut off the corners of Washington-square to constitute it in shape an oval, to resemble somewhat Union-square, enabling all vehicles easily to go round it to reach from the south side the streets leading out of it on the north side, while foot-passengers will continue to cross the park as they do at present.

Third—Wooster-street, from Waverley-place to its termination at Canal-street, make of the same width at University-place. A slant across Canal-street will bring carriage or pedestrian to the corner of West Broadway.

Fourth—This improvement has the advantage over others, by its economy, and its leading to that important point, Union-square, where divergence can be had up the island through Broadway and the Fourth-avenue, to say nothing of the Fifth-avenue at its connection with Broadway at Madison-square.

Fifth—The plan as proposed for extending the Sixth-avenue can also be carried out as an independent improvement for a similar object. H. A. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUD.

Consequences of the Thaw—Perils of Peregrination—Petition to the Mayor from Afflicted Merchants.

The thaw is doing its work bravely, but it is no easy matter to content oneself with the manner of the doing. The streets are in a frightful condition. Mud is monarch everywhere. The culverts, unattended to during the frost, are most of them now sealed beyond the releasing power of the pick-ax, and many of them so hidden by piles of conglomerate snow and filth that their whereabouts is unknown and cannot be ascertained by the street-cleaners. Between Fourteenth street and the Battery there are not half a dozen streets along which it was possible to pass yesterday on foot without encountering the risk of a fall at each crossing and the surety of being bespattered by the mud raised by passing vehicles however closely the unhappy pedestrian hugged the inner verge of the sidewalk.

The narrow streets, in which railroad tracks are laid, exhibit the superlative degree of danger and discomfort. The snow piled up on either side the railroad tracks during the storms by the employes of the various railroad companies, and trampled and frozen into long mounds almost as impenetrable to ax or shovel as the granite blocks beneath, are now dangerous traps to the unwary who attempt to cross them or to reach the cars by them. Melting with the thaw their surfaces are treacherously slippery. Even rubbers are unreliable over such footing. From these huge ridges, of which there are many miles, the water pours into the track or upon the footpaths. Horses prance through this slimy sea on one side, pedestrians wade it upon the other. Cellars are inundated, and much property thereby injured. The efforts of citizens to do away with as much of the evil as they can are all but fruitless, owing to the hardness of the heaps and the necessity of reaching a culvert somewhere, possibly many blocks distant, by cutting a water-way to it, before obtaining any result of their labors.

There is a popular superstition that there is a communication with the main sewers of the City at almost every corner, and that it only rests with the powers that be—with the broom, to keep these clean during a thaw to relieve us of the slush as quickly as the ice and snow resolve themselves. The truth is, that in the best sewered street in the City, Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery, there is not one communication in ten with the sewers what there ought, or of what there are assumed to be. This is the ground of a perpetual apology preferred by the official street cleaner. The culverts all over the City are inadequate, under the circumstances we now write of, to carry off more than a fraction of the flow, even if all open, yet a tithe of those, down town at least, are hermetically closed. The down-town streets specially noticeable for their miserable condition yesterday, being the narrow ones with railroad tracks, were Varick, Thompson, Greene, Wooster, Allen and Essex. There was, however, but a degree of difference between the condition of these and that of such streets further down town as the lower end of Washington and Greenwich, Front, Water and William, and all the streets running at right angles to these and the avenues of the great down-town traffic to and from either river. Nassau deserves especial mention. This most populous thoroughfare, from end to end, was one dread slough of mud. There was no escaping it. Were you as tall as a two-story house the great mud splash was sure to repose itself in your bosom, write in hieroglyphics upon your hat, or admonish you of extended application of the adage, "a close mouth a wise head." To go in at one end in a suit of sables and run the gantlet to the other, was to come out in Spring costume, "pepper and salt," and leave it unrecognisable to your dearest friend who parted with you just before.

They say up at the Street Contractor's office that all that they can do to lessen this evil is being done; that their foremen have discretionary powers to employ as many men as they can put to work, but that the task of removing the melting mountains from the streets is one beyond even the all but superhuman exertions attributed to itself by this department.

Possibly something will be done some day to save the repetition from year to year of such description as this, although it conveys but feebly and in part a picture of our street condition. It would seem that this Winter has provided more discomfort for citizens than they are willing to bear. Certain prominent merchants have petitioned the Mayor for the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council for the removal of ice and snow from the City every Winter—the work to be done promptly and regularly, so that the important interests of the City may not suffer as they have done throughout the Winter, and as they now do, owing to the delays to business from impeded travel.

The Broadway bridge, whatever may be its shortcomings as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," is fast gaining in favor. The recollection of its usefulness since this thaw began, indeed throughout all days of trial during the past winter, ought to remain with all who have had occasion to use it. For several days past thousands, probably, have crossed it hourly, and well pleased at the opportunity thus afforded of escaping the terrors of that fearful crossing. Its value would not be lessened if during such a crowding time as yesterday, loiterers on the bridge were not permitted. These sometimes take up half the width of the bridge, as they hang over the balustrades. The point of observation is a good one and there is no reason why citizens should not enjoy it, but on such days as these the lingering upon such a thoroughfare is the gratification of a selfishness which might be judiciously repressed. A policeman might be stationed on the bridge and do good work there by saying, with that politeness for which the Broadway officers are distinguished—"Move on! please, move on!"

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Investigation of the Legislative Committee Continued—The Question of Supplies.

Yesterday the Legislative Committee on Cities resumed their investigation of the workings of the Fire Department, at the Metropolitan Hotel. During the morning proceedings, a question arose between the members of the Committee and the Fire Commissioners as to permitting the presence of witnesses in the room until they were called to testify. It was finally decided to allow them to remain.

Charles E. Gildersleeve, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was recalled. He testified that the Fire Commissioners had visited several cities to examine the workings of fire departments, and the expenses of such trips have been paid from the department treasury; there is an application on file in Firemen's Hall by a member of the Legislative Investigating Committee for a position; that application was made by Mr. Johnson while the Volunteer Fire Department was yet in existence; no other member of this Committee has applied for a position; witness then detailed the manner in which supplies are purchased and disposed of; the clerical force is entirely under the control of witness, and they are all competent men; a commission of twenty-six cents a bale is paid to a broker for hay; witness had received no advice from the Commissioners as to the manner in which he was to testify; Mr. Myers, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, scrutinizes bills closely.

Chief Engineer Kingsland testified that he joined the Volunteer Department in 1846; none of the present Commissioners have interfered with witness at fires; when the companies are full there are men enough in the department to make it efficient; nearly three years' experience has convinced the witness of this fact; No. 10 Engine lies in Stone-street; at the fire in Trinity-place, last Sunday night, there was a delay of about fourteen minutes in consequence of frozen hydrants; the supply of water is not sufficient; the main pipes are eight inches in diameter; witness did not think the members of the department receive sufficient pay; they should receive as much, if not more, than the police; the outlay for uniforms is about one hundred dollars to each man; witness thinks the companies should be kept full.

Cross-examination by Gen. Shaler: Witness is of opinion that Gen. Shaler gave orders to a fireman in Mott-street, thus interfering with the Chief; has heard that Gen. Shaler called Engineer Shaunessey to account at a fire some time since on the west side of the City; does not approve of the new close-fitting coat; Mr. Gratacap has furnished the new fronts, recently adopted; an entire fire-suit—coat, pantaloons and vest—costs about $45; the Summer uniform, which is of flannel, costs $18; the straw hats worn last Summer cost each man about ninety cents.

Gilbert J. Orr, District Engineer, was next called. He testified that there were sufficient men in the Department to perform the work; was of the opinion that if a policeman earned twelve hundred dollars a year, a fireman earned thirteen hundred; the cost of witness's uniform is about one hundred dollars.

James H. Monroe, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, testified that his company was short of its full complement; does not think the men receive sufficient compensation for their services; a member of witness' company threw dice on one occasion and he was dismissed from the Department; the men in company at the time were fined twenty days' pay; the man dismissed was a Republican, the others are Democrats.

Carl Jussen testified that he is storekeeper at Firemen's Hall; has been in New-York one year and a half; came here from Wisconsin; did not assist Gen. Shaler on his New-Jersey farm last Summer; have never sent supplies to the residences of the Commissioners, except when paid for by them; have sent brooms, &c., to their houses; have never said that he expected to be made Secretary; the fatigue caps cost $2 78 cents each; the messenger has taken supplies to Gen. Shaler's house; the amount of such purchases has not exceeded $15; witness' salary is $1,000 a year; witness declines to swear whether or not he is a relative of Gen. Shaler's; the present system of supplying clothing to the department is a saving to members.

Gen. Shaler, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was recalled.—He testified to the purchase of cloth used by the department by the Committee en Supplies; the price of the cloth was $5 50 per yard; on disposing of the cloth to the foremen the Commissioners charged $5 78 per yard, the difference in price going to cover loss by short measure and wastage; with reference to the fire in Greenwich-street, near Trinity-place, he thought a delay of twelve minutes in getting a stream of water on the burning building was occasioned by a short supply of water in that vicinity; he had never been engaged in any purchase for the Department which resulted to his personal pecuniary gain.

William Wood testified that he belonged to the Citizens' Association; he, with other gentlemen of the Association, had witnessed the manner in which business was conducted at the Headquarters of the Department, and were satisfied with what they saw; they had also examined two engine-houses and were pleased with the system adopted there; witness then gave his testimony as to the good reputation which the Department sustained with the public.

As to the subject of excluding the Commissioners and some others from the room while witnesses were being examined, on the ground that the witnesses might be embarrassed in answering questions, Mr. JOHNSON said he had received a letter from Mr. GEORGE CLARK, of the Ninth Ward, in which that gentleman charges Mr. WOOD, member of Engine No. 24, and who was examined Wednesday, with having perjured himself by saying he had not taken an active part in any election, the author knowing that Mr. WOOD had charge of a booth in the Ninth Ward on the occasion of the fall election in 1867.

Commissioner Abbe was then recalled. He testified to the amount expended for conducting the harness, machine, and repair shops in the latter part of 1866 and the latter part of July, 1867, he had vouchers for everything that had been purchased and paid for on account of the Department, from the time the Department was organized up to the 31st of January, 1868. Mr. ABBE then gave some further testimony relating to the purchase of supplies.

After one or two other unimportant witnesses had been examined the Committee adjourned.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Reports—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank yesterday, W. A. BOOTH, President, in the chair, Rev. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Mr. BRACE presented the fifteenth annual report of the Society, an exceedingly interesting document, of which the following is an abstract: The fifteenth annual report begins with congratulating those engaged in the work of the Society, that the public confidence has placed them where they can stretch out their hands with aid to numbers who are, more than all others, neglected and unfortunate. These workers can have but small reward here beyond the gratification which is born of success in slowly building up the Kingdom of God among men. The work of the Society has to do with children, but through them it reaches the recesses beyond, and puts it in possession of a history of charity and the need of it among the lowest of the City poor. Teachers taking an interest in the children under their care, not unfrequently follow them to their homes, and there learn how wretched misery and poverty can make the lives of human beings, and how powerful are the temptations in the outer world to draw these poor children into the vortex of crime. Besides the visitors and the teachers engaged in the noble work of the Society, there now and again springs up some benevolent Christian lady or gentleman who, not being possessed of the tact, nor the health, perhaps, to do the work, provide the means by which others are enabled to obey the inspiration to do good. The children are picked up, and not only fed, and clothed, and cleansed, but in many hundreds of cases lodged, and in addition to all this, educated in such branches of knowledge as teach them somewhat of their relations with, and responsibilities to society. From the West the mails bring the grateful words of youths who have been saved from destruction through the instrumentality of the Childrens' Aid Society and the agents who have been distributing these children in various parts of the country, bring back satisfactory reports of the wonderful transformations resulting from the introduction into new homes of the children of the City, who were "ready to perish." During the last fifteen years between thirteen and fourteen thousand homeless or destitute boys and girls, at an expense of not more than $15 each, have been removed from the City, provided with new and happy homes, and started on a good course of life. "Here they would have become burdens on the public charge, or have swollen the ranks of the criminal and dangerous class. There they have, in the main, become good citizens and aided to develop the West. This transplantation of the city youth is held not to be of so much service after they have reached the age of 16 years, hence the removal takes place at an earlier age. The operations of the society tell effectively on the machinations of criminals in the City. Children are used extensively as instruments in the commission of offences, and when the most needy of them are removed to the country, beyond the reach of want, the older criminals are driven to other resources for help or driven from criminal into industrial pursuits. The number of street vagrants and homeless little children has diminished from 30,000—the figures of former years—to not more than 15,000 or 20,000. During the past year, through the operations of the Society, 1,381 boys, 473 girls, 38 men and 51 women—a total of 1,948—have been provided with homes and employment. Some of the instrumentalities to bring about this result may be named: The Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street; the Newsboy's Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street; Refuge for Homeless Children, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street; Boys' Industrial School, No. 709 Eleventh-street; East River Industrial School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street; Industrial School for Girls, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street; Hudson River Industrial School, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue; German Social and Industrial School, No. 254 Second-street; Italian School, No. 110 Centre-street; Hamersley-street Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, entrance on Cottage-place; First Ward Industrial School, No. 50 Trinity-place, Rector-street; Avenue B Industrial School, No. 301 East Fourteenth-street; Fourteenth Ward School, corner of Canal and Baxter streets; Park Industrial School, Emmanuel Chapel, Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway; Graham Industrial School, Fifty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue; St. John's Park Industrial School, No. 141 Hudson-street; Phelps' Industrial School, No. 593 First-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street; Newsboys' Evening School, No. 128 Fulton-street; Eleventh-avenue School, West Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue; Cornell Industrial School, No. 932 Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street. The number of attendants at the schools is, on the roll, 3,165; average attendance, 1,851.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., presented the Treasurer's report, which sets forth that the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the fifteen years of its existence have amounted to $510,243 35. The receipts last year were $115,017 58, and the expenses were $113,643 99, exceeding by $21,000 the payments of any previous year. At the close of last year the Children's Aid Society sustained thirteen Industrial Schools. Now, including the school connected with the Newsboys' Lodging-house, the number is seventeen. In addition to this large increase, there are two about to be established—one near Twenty-third-street and the other near Corlear's Hook. A benevolent lady founded one with a gift of $1,000 per annum—the "Phelps School"—and another lady, to establish one, has secured $500. These schools have cost during the past year $29,940 92. About $8,000 of this sum has been expended for bread. Indeed, many of the children who attend get no meal till they receive the simple dinner provided for them at noon by the Society. The suffering this Winter, even among the respectable poor, is more severe than has been experienced for ten years. Want of employment is the general complaint. In one respect, however, our visitors report an improvement. Many of the wretched tenement-houses, where human beings packed together, living like brutes, have, within the past two years, been torn down, or reformed, through the energetic and humane action of the Board of Health. But much is yet to be done to the same end. The places where these poor creatures drag out an existence, often embittered by disease, are obtained only at high rents, and through remorseless agents, who rigorously represent rapacious landlords. Our Industrial Schools are literally stepping-stones to a higher plane of life. Families have been raised from the lowest depths of degradation, and so elevated—sometimes parents as well as children—that they could hardly see a trace of their former selves. One powerful means of this improvement is found in the one hour a week given by ladies to teach these poor children to sew."

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. MAHLON T. HEWITT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD and DAVID R. JAQUES.

Subsequently, the Trustees held a meeting, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. A. BOOTH, President; JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, and Rev. CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

Their Arrival in this City—Services at the Jesuits' College—High Mass this Morning.

The detachment of Pontifical Zouave recruits from Canada, *en route* to Rome, that arrived here Thursday morning by the New-Haven Railroad cars, at once proceeded to the College of the Jesuits in West Sixteenth-street, where they were duly received by Right Rev. Bishop PINSONCAULT, late of Albany. This detachment numbers 125 men, all in good spirits and full of enthusiasm. They were under the command of Capts. TAILLEFER, FRECHELLE and DECOZES. The whole party are of the French Canadian stock, and are understood to be of good education and high social *status*. They are arrayed in uniform made of Canadian flannel; the dress consisting of a round jacket and pantaloons, white linen gaiters, short boots and round felt Spanish hat. The trimmings are of blue. They appear to be, generally, about 25 years of age and average about five feet ten inches in height. Their standard bearer is six feet two inches high, and of athletic build. Fifty of the standard followers are cadets, and many of them have left the learned professions to embark in their military career. Waving over them as they marched to the *St. Laurent* from the College was their standard of white silk, worked in gold, and appropriately embellished on one side with the Papal arms, and on the reverse with the Canadian crest with the motto, *Aime Dieu e va ton chemin*, which, being interpreted, means, "Love God and go thy way." The chaplains accompanying them are Rev. M. E. MOREAU and Rev. J. LUSSIEU. They are also accompanied hither by Messrs. C. A. LE BLANC, E. BARNARD and J. ROYAL, representatives of the committee of twelve appointed to raise the corps.

Previous to leaving Montreal, a grand religious demonstration took place in the parish church, (Notre Dame,) on which occasion the venerable Bishop of Montreal presented the flag, which has already been described, at the same time asking the question: Will you, brave children of religion and the country, take your oath to do nothing during the noble crusade on which you are about to enter, which might make blush your faith and your land, of which you desire to be the ornament and the glory, in the eyes of stronger nations?

The Zouaves answered with a simultaneous shout: "Yes; we promise it."

Then they received the consecrated banner.

The Montreal *Gazette* furnishes the following historical notice of the circumstances under which the corps was raised:

"Among the Pontifical Zouaves who took part in the fight at Mentana, were two or three Canadians. Two were wounded. They wrote home to their friends, and their letters were published throughout the country. It may have been the immediate interest thus excited—or the appeals made from every Catholic pulpit for aid for the Pope, whose temporal power seemed doomed to immediate destruction. In any case the train was fired, and the French Press began to advocate the sending not only of money, but of men to the aid of the Supreme Pontiff. The movement speedily became popular. Every pulpit preached the Nineteenth Century Crusade. One or two young men started for the Eternal City to offer their swords in the Holy Father's service. The cause, endowed with the attributes of romance and religious enthusiasm, enlisted the sympathies of every Catholic in Canada. A Central Committee was established, and the movement was placed under its direction. On communicating with the Papal authorities at Rome, it was found that unless a full battalion of six hundred men was sent forward, the Canadian recruits must be distributed among the various battalions now existing. This did not suit the promoters of the scheme. They wished Canada to send a complete regiment of her own, and thus to eclipse all Europe in her effort in favor of the Catholic power. The men, too, wished for a separate organization, for their own officers and their own bivouac—a little Canada on the banks of the far-away yellow Tiber. It was, therefore, resolved to send 600 men to Rome. For this purpose every cure in Canada became a local Peter the Hermit, and every Catholic newspaper office a recruiting bureau. Contributions poured in, and names were rapidly added to the lists, until at last the Committee was compelled to announce that no more recruits could for the present be received. The movement has not been without opposition. Many people have argued that the enlistment of men in this country, destined probably for service against a Power with whom the mother country was at peace, was illegal. If, they said, no fine was too heavy, no imprisonment too long, for men who enlisted soldiers to fight in the American army, the same rigid justice should prevail in this case also. Nor were rumors of intended Governmental interference wanting; but the facts remain that the men were enlisted, the money subscribed, and the whole movement successfully conducted, no man daring to molest them or to make them afraid."

It may be remembered, says the same authority, that JOHN H. SURRATT, when a fugitive from justice, charged with complicity in the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, for a year concealed his identity by connecting himself with the Papal Zouaves.

The corps now in this City, previous to leaving Canada underwent a medical examination and were pronounced fit for service. Their *status* in the Roman army is not yet fixed, as when they arrive in Rome they will present themselves to the Holy Father as ready for service in any capacity he may please to employ them.

Yesterday morning, Bishop PINSONCAULT celebrated mass in the Jesuits' College before the Zouaves and the students, after which he delivered a discourse from the text, *Vobis salum Scire mysterium Dei, Cateris antem in parabolis.*

In the course of the day many persons called at the College to pay their respects to the Zouaves, and to bid them "Godspeed" on their errand to Rome. Subsequently they left the College and marched in a body to the steamship *St. Laurent*, at the foot of Morton-street, where, after embarking, they spent their time in going through military evolutions, without arms.

This morning at 7:30 o'clock High Mass will be celebrated in their behalf at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, in presence of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. At noon they will sail for Europe.

The Poor Sought and Succored.

One may get an idea of poverty from the pitiable street beggars, from those miserable forms seen at basement doors, from the motley crowds at No. 1 Bond-street, or at the City Prison, or Police Stations. But neither of these spectacles, nor all combined, will furnish an adequate conception of the real suffering experienced in homes of destitution and pinching want. It is to the garret, where is hidden away the widow and the orphan, who never go out to beg; to the dingy little room where the respectable laboring man is dying with consumption; to the plain apartments of the mechanic, out of work, who has pawned everything, for the rent. It is to these, and such as these, that one must go if he would understand what privation and misfortune means. And the visitors of the poor, the City missionaries, bible readers and other benevolent agents, are daily going from house to house, that they may find out and relieve the want that is never thrust before the public eye.

The New-York City Mission, the oldest organization of the kind, entirely unsectarian in its spirit, management and object, has in its employment 43 City missionaries, male and female, aided by 400 voluntary visitors, who are constantly engaged in their work of love and mercy, and making glad the hearts of the worthy and industrious but unfortunate poor. It must be perfectly obvious to every reader, that the City missionaries, from their experience among all classes of persons, and their habits of nice discrimination, and their accurate local knowledge of the districts under their care, are eminently qualified to act as almoners in behalf of the charitable. And it is believed that many wealthy donors would be glad to furnish the city missionaries with the means necessary to extend relief in emergencies, and save the unfortunate and deserving from pauperism. Any sums specially designed for this purpose will be gratefully received at any of the City Mission stations, or at the City Mission Rooms, No. 30 Bible House, and appropriated according to the donor's wish. Any cast-off clothing or materials for clothing, or bedding, will be gladly received.

A Caution to Hackmen.

Yesterday morning a case was examined before Marshal TAPPAN, at the Mayor's office, which will prove a warning to unscrupulous hackmen to observe the law, if they do not respect it. DAVID JONES, owner of hack No. 614, was arrested by Officer Cole, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of having entered the New-Haven cars to solicit passengers. For this offence he was fined $1. As JONES was leaving the Mayor's office, he was called back by Officer DUNN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and the following complaint was made against him: GEORGE W. LEWIS, a colored man, said that he arrived in this City last night by the New-Haven train, in company with his wife. Mr. LEWIS came from Westfield, Mass., and was on his way to Washington. JONES entered the car and asked LEWIS if he wanted a coach. The latter asked JONES what he would charge to take him to the wharf of a Washington steamer. JONES replied that he did not know how much it would be. He said he thought the steamer did not go until Saturday, and that LEWIS would have to go to a hotel. JONES drove LEWIS and his wife down to the Southern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and after learning when the steamer left, took them to a colored boarding-house in Broome-street. JONES charged LEWIS $10, which was paid, the latter not knowing how much the service was worth. In the morning he learned that he had paid too much, and made a complaint against JONES. Marshal TAPPAN required JONES to refund the $10 to LEWIS, and then revoked his license.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE KNIFE.

MICHAEL MEAD, of No. 37 Mulberry-street, and JOHN KELLY, of No. 53 Baxter-street, quarreled on Thursday night, and KELLY was stabbed in the neck by his opponent. MEAD was arrested and on being arraigned before the magistrate was fully committed in default of $500 bail.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

THOS. CARMAN, of No. 48 Perry-street, gave JOSEPH CLARK, an employe, $10 a few days ago, with instructions to purchase seats in one of the theatres. Young CLARK failed to do so, and kept the money for his own use. He was arrested yesterday and held for trial.

ROBBING A COLORED SOLDIER.

GEORGE GIBBS, a returned colored soldier, now residing in Philadelphia, arrived in this City a day or two ago for the purpose of collecting his bounty. Yesterday GIBBS called at the grocery No. 83 West Broadway, and requested WM. PIVERETT, the clerk, to change a $20 bill, at the same time making a few purchases. When the customer asked for his change it is alleged that PIVERETT refused to give it or acknowledge that he had received the bill. He, however, offered GIBBS ten cents. Officer HICKEY arrested the clerk, after which a friend of the accused endeavored to settle with GIBBS by offering a $20 bill, when the Police Sergeant detained both friend and money. The case was then brought before the magistrate who committed the prisoner for trial and sent the complainant to the House of Detention to ensure his appearance as a witness at the trial.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The examination of THOMAS TRACY, a watchman and employed by the Merchants' Union Express Company, who was accused of stealing a piece of cloth, valued at $122, was concluded yesterday. As there was no more evidence against the prisoner than that given by JAMES MOONEY, a detective employed by Mr. PINKERTON, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint, remarking that the witness had engaged in a despicable business in trying to win the confidence of TRACY by pretending to be a thief himself. Mr. SEWELL, counsel for the prosecution concurred in the remarks of the Magistrate and abandoned the case. Mr. TRACY was then released.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Officer MEAGHER, of the Broadway Squad, arrested JANE EARLE, a middle-aged woman, on a charge of picking pockets. When arraigned before the Court, Mrs. ANNA L. MOLD, of No. 186 Fulton-street, appeared as complainant, and stated that she rode down town in a Broadway stage, yesterday afternoon, and that the accused occupied the next seat to her. JANE got out of the omnibus at the corner of Canal-street with another woman, and at the same time Mrs. MOLD missed her wallet containing $8, when she called an officer. As the prisoner is known to the police, she was fully committed for trial. She denied all knowledge of the missing pocket-book.

LARCENY OF PIPES.

Officer RIKER, of the Sixth Ward Police, arrested BENJAMIN ARMSTER, a native of Hungary, aged 18, on a charge of stealing sixteen meerschaum pipes, valued at $100, from the premises of AUGUST MILLER, No. 88½ Bowery. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and gave such information as led to the recovery of nine pipes. He was held for trial by the magistrate in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Business has been unusually dull at this Court for several days past, but yesterday rose above the uninteresting field of intoxications and petty thefts, and furnished the case of

A CANTING CATHARINE.

CATHARINE REILLY, *alias* Bingham, was arraigned upon charges preferred by HANNAH G. WHITE and ANNIE WILSON, both living at No. 329 West Twelfth-street, from the first of whom she had stolen a cloak worth $40, and from the latter a shawl valued at $6. Mrs. WHITE states that some time ago CATHARINE came to the house saying that she was poor and friendless, had no clothes or home, and in consideration of her tale of poverty she was employed as a domestic. Very soon after her establishment in the house various small articles of clothing and ornaments began to disappear, and as suspicion was directed to her when the cloak was missed on Thursday, CATHARINE's room was searched, and the cloak found secreted under her matress. The shawl of ANNIE WILSON was also found in her possession, and she was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.

Thursday night FRANCIS MENTE, a milkman 57 years of age, was run over in Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, by car No. 144 of the Third-avenue Line, and very seriously injured, his shoulder being dislocated and receiving a severe wound in the head. The accident was alleged to be due to the recklessness of the driver of the car, THOMAS DALY, who was arrested and committed to await the result of MENTE's injuries.

MULTIPLIED LARCENIES.

WILLIAM HARRIS, calling himself a machinist, but looking like a man of elegant leisure, and CHARLES WILSON, claiming to be a carpenter, and having the appearance of one, were arrested some days ago by Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on suspicion that they had been patronizing the Broadway stores in a way that was not recognized as legitimate by the law, nor to the profit of owners. Several complaints were made against the parties, the last of which, made yesterday, was by GEORGE G. HOFFMAN, salesman at No. 1,101 Broadway, who states that on the 21st of December last, when he was opening the store in the morning, WILSON came in and desired to purchase some handkerchiefs. While he was waiting on WILSON HARRIS, was standing by a case of silk umbrellas near the door, and after the departure of the two men, of course without buying anything, he found that umbrellas and pocket-knives to the value of $90 had been stolen. After an examination HARRIS and WILSON, in this case and two others, were committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TAXING TRAVEL IN NEVADA—IS THE TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AS AMOUNTING TO A "REGULATION OF COMMERCE?"—THE RIGHT TO TAX—POLL-TAX—CAPITATION TAX.

Exparte Crandall.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada.—Crandall refused to return the number of passengers transported out of the State of Nevada by the Pioneer Stage Company in April, 1865, in compliance with a statute of that State, enacted March 8, of that year, providing a tax on such passengers. For his refusal to make return, after instituted proceedings in the Courts, he was adjudged to be in contempt of the mandate of the Court, and was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Ormsby County.

From such judgment this appeal was taken, with the view of obtaining judgment upon the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax. It is urged, however, that that question is not raised by the record, inasmuch as the question of the payment or non payment of the tax had not arisen at the time of the judgment, and does not form any part of the consideration of the order and judgment of the Court. It is submitted that the plaintiff in error might have made his return and still refused to pay the tax. If he had been imprisoned for that cause, or the property of the company had been levied upon by the Sheriff, then the question of the constitutionality of the law might have been raised.

But on the merits, it is argued on behalf of the law that it will not be declared unconstitutional unless it be clearly repugnant to the Constitution; and it is not perceived wherein the requirement of the statute that return be made of the number of passengers transported beyond the State by this stage company, conflicts with the Federal Constitution. It certainly is not in conflict with that clause of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution, which provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on exports," &c.; in that, persons carried out of a State are not "exports," within the meaning of this clause. An export is a thing exported, not a person. Nor is the law in conflict with the provision of the Constitution which says that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce," &c., "among the several States," &c., in that this grant of power has never yet been exercised by Congress. Congress has enacted no statute upon the subject of inter-State travel; and such a grant of power, while thus dormant and not exercised by Congress, does not deprive the several States of the power to regulate commerce among themselves, which confessedly belonged to them before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In all decided cases where analogous laws of the several States, have been held unconstitutional, it has been because of their alleged conflict with laws actually enacted by Congress under the power given that body by the Constitution, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," &c.; "and with Indian tribes, &c." So, even if the law was professedly a regulation of commerce among the States, it would still be not in violation of this provision of the Constitution. But the law is not intended as such a regulation, but entirely as a tax for the support of the State government. Such a law does not become a regulation of commerce merely because in its operation it may bear indirectly upon commerce. The power of taxation is, like the police power, indispensable to the existence of the State government, and has never been claimed to be impaired by any clause of the Federal Constitution, except in so far and in such respects as that instrument expressly prohibits it. To take away that power by inference would be to open the way for the entire destruction of State government. No State tax has ever been held unconstitutional by this Court, unless expressly or by necessary implication prohibited by the United States Constitution or in conflict with a law of the General Government "made in pursuance thereof." The exercise of this power, in the present case, not being thus expressly nor by reasonable implication, prohibited by the Constitution, nor in conflict with a law of the United States, "made in pursuance thereof," is the exercise of a right universally conceded to have originally belonged to the several States as a right which the authorities agree has never been surrendered by the States and is not in conflict with any federal law.

The law is not in conflict with the Constitution of the State of Nevada, a section of which provides that the Legislature "shall provide by law for the payment of an annual poll tax of not less than two, nor exceeding four dollars, from each male person resident in the State," &c.

The tax is not a poll tax, nor can it be made so by being described by the law as a "capitation tax." It is not levied upon nor paid by the passenger himself, but it is by the common carrier, at the rate of so much per passenger carried by him. It is strictly a tax on his business, graduated by the amount of such business, as is the license tax required of bankers and brokers under the same act, which varies *pro rata* with the amount of business done by them. Nor does it become a poll tax by ultimately falling upon the persons carried, any more than does the tax on whisky become a poll tax because ultimately paid by him who drinks the whisky. It remains a tax upon the business, whoever pays it at last. Even were it a poll tax upon the passengers, it would still no more conflict with the Constitution than the law imposing a tax upon bankers; just as men who have paid their $4 poll tax must pay their $200 per month upon becoming bankers of the first class—so the man who chooses to travel out of the State cannot plead in bar of his passenger tax that he has already paid his $4 poll tax. The power of taxation is a concurrent power. A tax may be assessed by both Governments upon the same article. Neither can one direct the other how it shall exercise its discretion in the matter, excepting in the one instance of levying import and export duties. The tax in this instance operated equally upon all persons in the State, whether residents or transient persons. It operated wholly within the State and not ex-territorially. The opposite view is taken by the Stage Company. The above is submitted on behalf of the State of Nevada.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE SHERRY WINE CASE.

The United States vs. 1,209 Quarter Casks, &c., Sherry Wine.—This case, involving the rate of duty on a large quantity of sherry and the fairness of the invoices under which it is imported, is now on trial and will take several days. This suit is brought to forfeit the wine for alleged fraudulent undervaluation.

District-Attorney Courtney and his assistant, Mr. Allen, and Messrs. Evarts & Choate and Mr. Chittenden appear for the Government, and for the claimants appear Mr. Stoughton, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict, and Messrs. Webster & Craig.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen opened the case to the jury. After stating to them that sherry was mainly imported from Cadiz, it being estimated that 100,000 bottles annually, valued at $15,000,000, were exported from that place, about one-third of which comes to the United States, he said that as the duty on wine is heavy, the Government would receive a large revenue from it if the impost duties are honestly paid; that the exporters of sherry from Cadiz were numerous, but the agents in this country were very few, for reasons which would be explained hereafter; that the sherry in suit was known as crown sherry, and was first known in this country about the year 1838, and from that time to this the frauds have been continued which are charged in this suit; that the crown sherries are the cheapest in the trade, and are well known and defined in commerce. He further stated that the distinct charge in this suit is that Messrs. Lacare & Echecopar, a firm of Cadiz engaged in exporting sherry wine, did during 1864, '65 and '66, send large quantities of wine to this market, which were invoiced at $16 per quarter-cask as the market value in Cadiz and paid a duty accordingly, when in fact the wine was worth $28 per quarter cask in Cadiz, and the duties should have been paid on its higher value, and that the wine imported by this firm, covered by the periods named, were seized upon the charge stated, and are now in court for forfeiture or exoneration as the facts shall justify, and that the burden of the proof was upon the claimants to prove their innocence, after the Government make out justifiable cause of seizure. It is beyond the power of the prosecution to possess a knowledge of all the facts which are in the control of the defence, and after the Government had justified the seizure it was the policy of the law, and was the direction of the statute that the defence should be made out to the satisfaction of the jury.

Messrs. Lacare & Echecopar were by statute (act of May 20, 1830,) bound to fix a valuation upon their wine, which responded to the sales made by other dealers in that market for the same class of wines, and if this was not done, and the neglect to do so was intentional, the fraud was complete and a forfeiture justified.

He further referred to the statute of March 3, 1863, which required that three separate invoices should be made by the exporter and produced before the foreign Consul, which after verification should be distributed, one to Collector of Port whence the merchandise was destined, one for filing in the Consulate, and the other to be used by the exporter for entering his goods, and the invoices by law should state truly all particulars, (which included a correct valuation,) and if the shippers knowingly failed in any particular the merchandise was to be condemned. This statute was necessitated by the excessive frauds which were detected in almost every department of trade. The frauds by the wine producers of Cadiz were no new thing. In 1854 they were first detected in San Francisco, and it was discovered that invoices were presented which were made up in that city. Large seizures were made, and trials and condemnations followed. This led the Government to send agents abroad to test the question at issue between the Government and the exporters of these wines from actual inquiry, and it was found that the $16 crown sherries, such as were sent here, were sold in Cadiz for $28 for the English market. He proceeded to defend these agents of the United States, saying that they had been subjected to all manner of assaults and indignities by the confederate schemers, whose frauds they had unmasked, and whose nefarious profits they had terminated, and their agents are for their zeal and fidelity entitled to the commendation of all. These investigations made abroad led to the seizure of the books and papers of the agents of the foreign houses here, and this correspondence, when once in the possession of the authorities, established the fact that these wines were undervalued. The mode of doing business was that a buyer for New-York was told he could buy only through the New-York agent, the object being to transfer the market value from Cadiz to New-York, so that in case of difficulty it might be urged that the prices paid were for New-York market, not for Cadiz. But it had been discovered that the price actually paid for this wine, landed on wharf at New-York, duty paid, netted Lacare & Echecopar $28 in Cadiz, instead of $16. Again, all these wines were insured, at the risk and expense of this firm, at $28, while invoiced at $16. The accounts current show that $28 was the price remitted to Cadiz, while these very shipments were invoiced at $16, and duty was paid on that amount. The total valuation of wine in this suit was about $90,000, on which $21,000 were paid in duties, instead of $50,000 duties in gold, as the prosecution contended should have been paid. He finished by stating that when the jury retired, it must as surely follow as the night the day, that their judgment would be for condemnation.

The evidence put in thus far has been little else than the various invoices of the wine and a quantity of letters, being part of the correspondence between Lacare & Echecopar, of Cadiz, and their agent in this City, Mr. Geo. Miln. The trial is likely to occupy all of next week.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge BLATCHFORD has made the following amendment to the Rules.

Rule 16 of this Court in Bankruptcy is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

All questions for trial on hearing under sections 31 and 34 of the act, and all questions under section 41 of the act which are not ordered to be tried by a jury, shall be brought on upon testimony taken before a Register, Commissioner or Referee, and shall be tried or heard by the Court, and will be so tried or heard on any Saturday in term at stated session of the Court on four days' notice of trial, hearing to be served by either party upon the other party and upon the clerk, and a separate calendar of the same shall be made by the clerk for every Saturday in the term on which the cases shall be arranged in the order in which the same are numbered, according to General Order No. 1.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—SUSPENSION OF DANIEL DREW—ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the application of the People of the State of New-York by their Attorney-General, Marshall B. Champlain, for the removal of Daniel Drew from the offices of Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company.—On the 19th inst. an order was granted by Judge BARNARD in this case, that Daniel Drew show cause, on the 21st inst., why he should not be suspended and finally removed from the offices of Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company for various acts of misconduct and abuse of trust. The court-room was crowded, to-day, at the appointed hour by large numbers of the friends of the respective parties interested in this most important litigation. Mr. Drew was in court, as were also his counsel, Mr. David Dudley Field, Judge John K. Porter, Mr. A. F. Smith and Mr. Eaton.

The Attorney-General of the State was represented by Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo; Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and Judge Fullerton also appeared for the relators. There were present a number of Wall-street brokers and railroad men, who were apparently deeply interested in the proceedings. The motion having been called on, Mr. A. F. Smith stated that they had a preliminary motion to make before the other side opened the arguments on the merits. His motion was a question of jurisdiction. If the Court agreed with the view taken by all the counsel for Mr. Drew, the objection was a fatal one, and there would be an end of the case at least for the present. In the view they had taken of it, the proceedings were commenced wrong. They had been initiated by petition, when action should have been commenced by bill or by complaint. And then again, the other side had made a great mistake in not having joined the Erie Railway Company.

The counsel argued, citing section 33, subdivision 3 and 4 of IIId Revised Statutes 463, that the affidavit of Mr. Work which was designed to verify the petition, was wholly insufficient to make it "appear" (in the language of the statute) that any part of the petition was true, so as to empower the Court to suspend or remove. In the case of The Attorney-General vs. The Bank of Chenango, 1st Hopkins, page 596, the Court held such affidavit to be not sufficient. It was also claimed that the proceeding is fatally defective without making the Erie Railway Company a party. The very form and prayer of the petition showed that necessity. The prayer is for an accounting, and a new election is asked for. Subdivision 5 of the statute provides for a new election to be ordered, and such an election cannot be made unless the Company is made a party. Besides the Company have a vital interest in the question as to who shall be their Director and their Treasurer.

Mr. Smith also claimed (reading from section 35,) that the proceeding should be by suit. The statute contemplated some direction by the Court on the subject, which had not been given. If the Court were to give this direction, it would certainly direct a suit, for in that way only could the important questions in hand be deliberately disposed of. The Code, section 471, also made it necessary that this proceeding should be by suit. The counsel further claimed that the Court has no power to suspend or remove, *ex parte*. The statute does not give the right, and such a proceeding would be in violation of common justice, and of the well-settled practice. The case of Ogden vs. Kipp, (6 J. C. Rep., p. 60,) was cited, where the Court refused to remove directors until after answer, although they were served with notice of the motion. The same rule was held in Verplanck vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company, (2 Paige, 450,) and Drose vs. The Ithaca &c. Railroad Company (5 Paige, 521.) The statute, said counsel, is not designed to authorize a proceeding by the Attorney-General in a cause where no public interest is involved. The counsel concluded with an urgent appeal that, under all the circumstances, the whole proceedings, thus far, should be dismissed.

Mr. Rapallo, who, in this case, represents the Attorney-General of the State, contended that the present proceeding has none of the elements of a suit. It is, said he, a special proceeding by petition, and is fully authorized by the statute. He could not believe that his friend upon the other side was serious.

Judge Barnard—I do not care to hear you, Mr. Rapallo, on any question except as to the prayer regarding the accounting.

Mr. Rapallo—On this motion there is no accounting asked for.

Judge Barnard—I think the Attorney-General has the right to institute these proceedings.

Mr. Field—Yes, your Honor, in a suit he has perhaps; but this is not a suit. It is a proceeding by petition, and they have no right to proceed in this manner.

Mr. Rapallo said it was not a suit but a summary proceeding by petition. The nature of the case, the arguing of it, eminently demanded that the proceedings herein should be of a summary character. If they had chosen to bring an action instead of this, they would of course have pursued it in the usual forms. They had seen fit, however, to pursue the course they had. The law referred to by his opponent had no application under the circumstances.

Mr. Field replied at considerable length. He said one thing was clear—if this is a suit it could not be commenced by petition. Counsel then proceeded to demonstrate that the case under consideration is a suit, and cited various authorities, and among others the case of Larkin in the 2d of Paige, also a case in the 2d of Duer, to show that any judicial proceeding, which, if continued to the end, would have resulted in a judgment, is a suit. Counsel also read from sections 69 and 471 of the Code. The other side had chosen to call this a special proceeding, but after citing all these authorities he would most respectfully submit that it was an action; that Mr. Drew had twenty days

in which to answer the same as a defendant in any ordinary action; that all the proceedings thus far were coram non judice, and were absolutely void—not voidable merely. Again, there was a nonjoinder, which was fatal. The Erie Railway Company should have been made a party. No action could be taken without the Company being a party, and in a special proceeding by petition the Company could not be included. Besides, the Attorney-General had no business to undertake a proceeding of this nature. The people of the State of New-York, said counsel, have no interest in the result of these proceedings, and the Attorney-General had no right to undertake this case in the people's name. This is a most unparalleled proceeding. Mr. Drew is suspended from his office at the very outset of the litigation. Judgment, it seems, has been rendered against him at the beginning instead of at the end of a litigation, as is usual in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

Another point taken by counsel was that the affidavit of Mr. Work was insufficient. It was on information and belief merely. Such an affidavit would not answer for the purpose of getting an ordinary attachment or order of arrest. Mr. Work had sworn that he did not believe Mr. Drew was a good man; he had abused his trust, &c., but all this was on information and belief. Suppose Mr. Drew to-day should make such affidavit in regard to Mr. Work? Every man who is defeated in an election may perhaps suppose that his victorious opponent is untrustworthy.

Judge BARNARD said that before granting the order to show cause he had carefully examined the statutes, and he had come to the conclusion he had the power to grant it at the instance of the Attorney-General. As to the verification made by Mr. Frank Work, he (the Judge) had some doubts. It was no doubt a special proceeding and not an action, and the Attorney-General had the right to make the application he had.

Mr. Field—But is it the idea of the Court that this case can be tried on affidavits?

Judge Barnard—I think it is a special proceeding. I can't say anything further on that point.

Judge John K. Porter said that this case arises in a different manner from the one referred to by the opposing counsel. There the Attorney-General, representing the People, instituted his proceeding in their behalf, and what the Court there held was that in the case of a public officer acting upon official responsibility, it was sufficient that he allege these facts upon his information and belief. In this case the public officer did not give the Court the benefit of his own verification of the allegations which were made in his name. The petition must stand or fall upon the verification of the facts it contained. Under this statute the question is purely jurisdictional. If the facts which establish Mr. Drew guilty of a breach of trust do not appear, it will be conceded at once that there is no authority to grant a suspension from his office. His Honor had very pertinently suggested that the words of the statute are very analogous to that in reference to injunctions. In that class of cases the injunction cannot be sustained by affidavits founded upon mere information and belief. So in this case the first question arising is, whether his Honor would sustain the order for the suspension of Mr. Drew. Has it judicially appeared to the Court by evidence that Mr. Drew has been guilty of a breach of trust? If so, what and where is that evidence? There is nothing whatever in the body of the complaint. The affidavit of Mr. Frank Work is that he knows some of the contents of that paper, and he believes the matters therein stated to be true. Does it appear that Mr. Drew has violated his trust? No; but it does appear that Frank Work, upon information and belief, says he, Drew, has violated his trust. Will the Court become the accuser of Mr. Drew? Will your Honor take more responsibility than Mr. Work has seen fit to do? For certainly, Work has not taken the responsibility of averring that Mr. Drew has been guilty of a breach of trust. The responsibility he has taken is to declare that he is credibly informed by some person or persons, whose names he does not disclose, that Mr. Drew has been guilty of breach of trust. Can I remove Mr. Vanderbilt as an officer of the New-York Central, the Hudson River or the Harlem Railroads, by merely making an affidavit upon information and belief that Mr. Vanderbilt has been guilty of a breach of trust? Such an innovation would be most fatal to the great enterprises on which depend the wealth, the honor, the prosperity of our country. Can a trustee of a corporation, or a director of a bank, be removed from office on an affidavit such as that of Mr. Work's, by an *ex parte* Chambers order? If so, then, indeed, corporations are the most helpless of all created beings.

Mr. Field asked for an order to show cause at the General Term, which convenes on Monday next. He wished to appeal.

Mr. Fullerton—There will be no General Term except for decisions.

Mr. Rapallo—They want to make no answer, and have that serve the same purpose as if they had given us an answer.

Mr. Field—You will have an answer if you will put your charges in such shape that some one will swear to them. But it is now to be decided for the first time that a man can be called upon to answer because another man believes he has done wrong. You will, however, get enough of this litigation before you are through with it. He wished to appeal at once to the General Term from the decision of Judge BARNARD in denying the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

It was finally determined that the case should be brought on for argument on the merits at 11 A. M. on Wednesday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS—WHO OWN THE VAULTS UNDER THE SIDEWALKS?

George W. Coster vs. John R. Peters.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as owner of the premises No. 539 Broadway, now occupied by Barnum's Museum, running through from Broadway to Mercer-street, to recover the possession of a vault adjoining his rear building on Mercer-street, built under the sidewalk and road-bed of that street, being twenty feet wide, twenty feet deep and twenty-five feet long, and damages for its detention for five years, from 1858 to 1863, under the following circumstances: The plaintiff, in 1848, leased the premises to the defendant for ten years, and the lease provided that the tenant should, during his term, erect and complete upon the lot a building fronting on Mercer-street of certain specified dimensions and description, which did not include a vault, and that at the end of his term the lessor should pay him the then value of the building so agreed to be erected at a price to be fixed by appraisement. The defendant erected the building, and desiring to manufacture his own gas for use therein procured a license in his own name from the Street Commissioner permitting him to construct the vault in question, built it in pursuance of the license and erected his gasometer there. When the lease expired the defendant claimed to be paid for the vault as well as for the building, but the appraisers under instructions, as was claimed, from the plaintiff, and not finding the vault provided for in the lease, excluded it from their valuation, and appraised the building, without the vault, at $18,000, which was paid by the plaintiff, who took possession of the building; but the defendant refused to give up possession of the vault, and this action was brought. The plaintiff proved the lease, the license, and the corporation ordinances, and claimed that the permit was given to Peters only as tenant and representative of the property, and although it was to him personally, it nevertheless inured to the benefit of the estate, and gave him no right to maintain adverse possession of the vault after his lease expired. But the defendant insisted that, inasmuch as the fee of the street was in the corporation, and the plaintiff showed no title there, he was in his own right tenant or grantee of the corporation, as to the vault, and could not be ejected. The case was first tried before the late Judge White and a jury, in 1863, and the Court instructed the jury that the plaintiff as owner of the building to which the vault was appurtenant, was entitled to the vault, and a verdict was given for $200 damages for the detention. The defendants appealed to the General Term, who reversed the rulings of Judge White, holding that, as the plaintiff showned no title in the street, he could not recover the vault under it, but that the tenant might hold and occupy the vault adversely after surrendering the adjoining building, and ordered a new trial. On this trial the plaintiff, in addition to his former evidence, proved the deed of the premises to John G. Coster in 1832, bounding on the easterly line of Mercer-street, and undisturbed possession under it for over twenty years, and that the vault was actually built as a part of the house, the wall of the house being one wall of the vault; and gave further proof of the value of the vault in connection with the house by the testimony of real estate dealers, and by the fact that the vault was used by Barnum as the place of safe-keeping for his elephant in connection with his menagerie. Judge McCUNN held that the new proof as to the title and construction of the vault, so far varied the case from that which was presented to the General Term, as to require him again to instruct the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to the vault as a part of the building erected on his land. The following were the rulings of the Judge:

I hold that without any show of written title on the part of owners of this easement or right, other than that which has in this case been proven to be acquired by the plaintiff—to wit., the uninterrupted possession for over twenty years—this alone was enough, in the absence of a superior title, to enable plaintiff to recover; and, moreover, I will state that, upon proof of this title to the land in front of this highway, in the absence of a better title, the right of the plaintiff to the property or easment is presumed; in other words upon proof of title everything which is collateral to the title is intended without proof. Therefore I think the plaintiffs herein should recover. It is also made clear on this trial that the vault is a part of the premises, the inside wall of the vault being the outside wall of the house, and being part of the fee. This question was left to the jury last time, improperly, and I therefore withhold it. The case, as presented now, is different to the case as presented at the General Term. Here the deed to the Costar family is put in evidence; in the other action it was not. The deed shows uninterrupted possession for over twenty years.

The jury, under the new proof of value, rendered a verdict for damages at the rate of $200 per annum, amounting to $966. Leave was given to the defendant to make a case, for the purpose of again carrying the questions involved to the General Term and to the Court of Appeals, who will finally determine whether such a vault is part of the house and belongs to the owner and landlord, or whether the tenant building it under a license procured by himself may retain it after his lease expires and carry on in it a separate business in front of his landlord's premises.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for plaintiff; E. P. Wheeler for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE BROAD-STREET MURDER.

On Monday morning William O'Brien will be arraigned for trial for the murder of a fellow laborer, Lawrence Mullen, at the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, on the morning of the 28th of last month.

At a late hour on the Monday evening before this occurrence the two men quarreled while at work on a down-town pier, though nothing worse than harsh and bitter words passed between them. At a few minutes after 8 o'clock of the following morning the parties met again on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, when O'Brien made a sudden and wholly unlooked for assault with a large knife upon Mullen, who was fatally wounded in the neck. Thomas Foley, of No. 18 Roosevelt-street, gave the alarm, and Officer Waller, of the First Precinct, arrested O'Brien, who exclaimed, "I did it and will go to the Station-house with you," and surrendered the weapon. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon expired. When asked to plead formally at the bar by the Court of General Sessions recently, the prisoner acknowledged his guilt, but Recorder Hackett advised him to avail himself of the privilege of trial by jury, and assigned counsel to protect him. The matter was then transferred to Oyer and Terminer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Samuel A. Way vs. The C. G. Colgate Manufacturing Company; the motion must be denied without prejudice to a new motion, upon proof that the Company is moving, that is by an attorney shown to be authorized to act for the Company. No costs.

William Wallace et al. vs. Louis Colin; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

Duncan vs. Hobbs; reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Very little business was transacted yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. The following cases were passed upon by Recorder HACKETT:

Wm. Findley, a lad 16 years of age, was tried for snatching a pocket-book containing $100 from the hand of Joseph Liecht, a newspaper vender, who keeps a stand at the corner of Hudson and Hammond streets. There was a deficiency in the legal proof of the prisoner's guilt, and the jury therefore acquitted him, and he was discharged.

Jacob Kissner, a marble polisher, pleaded guilty of stealing a set of harness worth $35 from Conrad Stahl, of No. 108 Ridge-street, on the 11th inst. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. J. Baker, convicted of false pretences on a previous day, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., represented the people.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A CURIOUS CASE—ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A WOMAN.

Louis Marstella vs. Henry Simpson and Eliza Simpson, his wife.—The plaintiff brought suit to recover $1,500, the value of property alleged to have been surreptitiously taken from his saloon, No. 118 Fulton-avenue, by the defendant, Eliza Simpson, between the 6th of August, 1866, and the 29th of October, 1867. The saloon was on the first floor, and the upper part of the house was occupied by the defendants, who had previously sold out the business to plaintiff. Marstella, between the above stated terms, missed various amounts of money and liquors from his place, and this state of affairs continuing, he finally resolved to watch for the thief, and accordingly remained in the saloon one night. At about 4 or 5 o'clock on the morning following he saw Mrs. Simpson enter the place, and (as alleged) remove the money-drawer. He immediately caught hold of her, and called in Officer Riley, of the Forty-first Precinct, who subsequently took her before Justice Dunne. Here, as claimed, she pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was fined $15 by the magistrate. Plaintiff claimed that he lost property to the above amount during these dates, his calculations being based upon his purchases, &c., and, being called to the stand, testified to the value of the property, &c.

On the part of the defence it was claimed that no theft whatever had been committed by either of the defendants, and that on the morning in question Mrs. Simpson had arisen to feed her husband's horse, (he being in the habit of riding horseback to his work in Prospect Park every day,) and, seeing a light in the saloon, suspected that all was not right within. She thereupon entered, when her own light was extinguished by the draft of air, and she went behind the counter for some matches, when plaintiff caught her. Mrs. Simpson denied that she had ever stolen any property from plaintiff, and charged that he had taken some of her husband's liquor from the cellar. She further denied that she had pleaded guilty before the magistrate, but admitted that her husband had paid the $15. It would appear that the plea was made by the husband for the purpose of settling the case as quickly as possible. Mr. Simpson testified that his wife had been in the habit of feeding his horse every morning, and denied that he had ever received any property alleged to have been stolen by her.

The case on both sides being closed, counsel for defence moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to connect either of the defendants with the losses previously sustained by plaintiff. The Court granted the motion.

Gen. Crooke for plaintiff; Messrs. H. C. Place and John P. Troy for defendants.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Troy, and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN—CLUBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.

William Scanlon, a young man about 18 years of age, was placed on trial under an indictment charging him with having committed an assault upon Officer Boone, of the Forty-eighth Precinct.

From the officer's evidence it appeared that on the 27th of December last, he attempted to arrest a drunken man named McCarthy, in Eighteenth-street (Gowanus,) when the prisoner approached from behind and seized him (witness,) at the same time taking hold of his club. In the meantime, McCarthy escaped and Scanlon ran into his own house, which was in the vicinity. The officer thereupon pursued and took him from the house.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence, who testified that before the prisoner had seized the officer, the latter had clubbed the drunken man. Scanlon ordered him to stop clubbing the man, but Boone refused to do so, whereupon the prisoner interfered as already described.

The jury remained out for some time, and when they reappeared in the court-room, it transpired that they could not agree upon a verdict—eleven being for acquittal and one for conviction. The Assistant District-Attorney thereupon entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoner was discharged.

For the prosecution Assistant District-Attorney Thomas E. Pearsall; for defence Mr. John Andrews.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED CLUBBING.

A man named Martin Mulligan was placed on trial charged with having committed an assault upon Officer Edward McCarthy, of the Forty-second Precinct. According to the evidence of the officer, it appeared that on the 26th of October last he found the prisoner intoxicated at the corner of York and Bridge streets, and ordered him to go into his house, which was near by. The prisoner refused, whereupon the officer seized him for the purpose of arresting him. Mulligan resisting, succeeded in escaping from the officer's grasp and ran up an alleyway in the direction of his house. McCarthy followed, and had arrived within a few feet of the prisoner's house, when the latter turned and attempted to stab him with a case-knife. The officer raised his club in a threatening manner, entered the house, and with the aid of some citizens arrested Mulligan. On the cross-examination witness admitted that he had previously had some trouble with the prisoner, and denied that he had stated on the hearing before the magistrate that Mulligan had attempted to strike him with his fists. The evidence of several witnesses for the defence showed that the prisoner was not disorderly at the time in question, and that he refused to leave on the ground that he was on his own premises. McCarthy then seized him, and, "running" him up the alley-way, brutally clubbed him about the head upon arriving at the door. He then entered the house and made the arrest. Mulligan did not strike at him. As to the knife, it was shown that it had been knocked from an ice-box during the struggle, and that the officer found it on the floor. The jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving their seats, and Judge TROY directed the District Attorney to present the case of the officer (for alleged brutality) to the grand jury.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Wilderster was tried on an indictment for assault and battery, the complaining witness being one Paul Barberino. It appeared that on the 27th of July last the defendant met Barberino in Ewen-st., E. D., and became involved in a quarrel with him, and finally struck him with his fists. On the part of the defence two witnesses testified that Barberino first attempted to strike Wilderster. The jury, however, convicted the prisoner, who was thereupon fined $25. For the prosecution, Mr. Pearsall; for the defence, Mr. Davis.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Three men named John Sherry, John Cary and Thomas Murray, who were indicted for aiding and abetting in a prize fight, were arraigned and pleaded guilty. The prisoners were arrested a few months since by the Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct, for being among the crowd of spectators who had assembled in the back yard of a house on Flushing-avenue, for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight. Judge TROY fined each of them in the sum of $25.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 21, 1868.

$13,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R..	111⅞	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	130⅛
2,200	U. S. 6s. 5-20, R., '62	108	300	do	130⅛
			1500	do	130
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	111⅞	100	do	129⅞
			500	do	129⅞
50,000	do.....s30	111⅞	1000	do.....s10	129⅞
5,100	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65.....new	107⅞	3800	do	129⅜
			100	do	129⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65.....new	107⅞	25	do	128¾
			200	Erie R	70
3,000	do	107⅞	1500	do	69⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	108⅛	2500	do	69⅞
			500	do	69⅝
125,000	do	108¼	200	do.....b10	69⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s. 10-40, C.	105⅞	100	do	69
5,000	do	105⅞	100	do	69¼
5,000	Tr. No. es. 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅞	1200	do	69⅛
			100	do.....b30	69⅛

110,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62¼	100	Erie R. Pf.	77
1,000	do	62⅞	600	do	76
35,000	do.....2d call	62¼	100	Illinois Cen.....s30	138
15,000	do	62½	200	do	138
1,000	Ga. St. 6s.	69½	50	Panama R.	333
2,000	do	70	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	94¼
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	82	500	do	94
18,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	55	1500	do.....s10	93⅞
1,000	N. C. S. 6s. new	55½	500	do.....b10	93⅞
5,000	do	55⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	59⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	104¼	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
5,000	do	104⅛	100	do.....b10	72⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	93¾	600	do	72⅝
9,000	Mich. So. 2d M	95	50	do	73
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	100	do.....2d call	72¾
6,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	81¾	600	Clev. & Tol.	108
20,000	C. & N. W. Con'd		200	do	107⅞
	Con. Bds	86½	100	do.....b60	107½
5,000	Grt. W. 2d M.	77	400	do	107
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101¼	800	do	106⅞
10,000	Dubu'e & S. C. 1st	86	200	do	106¾
10,000	C. & G. E 1st M.	80	400	do	106⅝
10,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	113	400	do	106½
6,600	W. U Tel. 7s, bds.	81	200	Chic. & R. I	96¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99½	600	do	97
50	Union Bank	118	100	do.....s10	97
85	Bk. of Com'ce	120	500	Mil. & St. P	50
20	Am. Ex. Bank	121	100	do	50⅛
90	Fourth Nat. Bk	104	100	do	50
100	Del. & Hud. Ca.	147	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	66¾
10	do	146½	100	do	66⅞
10	do.....2d call	146	300	do	66⅝
500	West. U. Tel	34⅛	100	do	66½
200	do.....s60	34	100	do	66
600	do	34	600	Tol., W. & W.	45⅞
100	do	34	100	do	45⅝
51	do	33¾	100	do	45½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24	200	P., Ft. W. & C	100
100	Pacific Mail.....s30	109¼	200	do	100¼
100	do	109⅜	500	do	100⅛
200	do	109½	1000	do.....s30	100⅛
100	do.....2d call	109⅞	500	do.....s60	100¼
100	Atlantic Mail	97½	25	do	101
100	do	97⅞	154	New-Jersey Cen. R	117
100	Adams Ex	74	50	do	116¾
100	do	74⅛	800	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	74
40	do	73¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
300	do	74⅛	200	do	30½
50	Wells-Fargo Ex	40½	900	do	30⅜
100	do	40⅝	1000	do	31
20	Amer. Ex	70	500	Ohio & Miss Pf.	75
40	Mer. U. Ex	35	200	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf	29
50	Hud. R. R	144	10	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	13
125	N. Y. & N. H. R	141	100	do	29
40	Reading R	93⅝	50	H. & St. J. R	71
200	do	92⅞	100	do	72
3600	do	92¾	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	78
200	do.....2d call	93	600	do	79
1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅝	27	Chic. B. & Q. R.	153
100	do	91⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62⅝	500	Reading R	92⅞
30,000	do	62½	200	M. S. & N. I	91⅛
2,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	55¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	94¼
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	70	200	do	94⅛
800	Wes. U. Tel	34	200	do.....s30	94⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110⅛	100	do	94⅝
500	do	110¼	200	do	94⅝
13	do	109¾	200	do...2d call s30	94¾
50	do	110	500	Ohio & M. R	31½
100	do	110⅛	600	do.....s30	31
100	Atlantic Mail	97¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	137½
200	Mar. Pf	10	500	Chi. & N. W	59⅞
300	Adams Ex. Co	74	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
25	Wells-Fargo Ex	40	600	do	72⅞
100	do.....s30	40⅝	800	Cleve. & Tol	108⅛
150	Mer. U. Ex	35	100	do.....b30	109
900	N. Y. Cen	129	100	Chi. & R. I	97⅛
50	do	128¾	500	do	97⅛
150	do.....2d call	129⅜	550	M. & St. P. R	50⅛
500	Erie R	68⅞	100	Tol., W. & W	46
4000	do	68½	100	P., F. W. & C	100⅛
100	do.....2d call	69⅛	96	N. J. Cen. R	117
1500	do	69⅛	50	Del., L. & W	114½
100	Erie R. Pf	76½	300	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	11
500	Hudson R	145	100	H. & St. J. Pf	79

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	60⅛	800	Reading R.....s60	93⅝
200	At. Mail	97½	800	do	93½
100	do.....c	97⅛	200	do	93⅜
100	Mer. Union Ex	35⅛	200	do.....s60	92⅞
200	West. U. Tel	34⅛	200	do	93⅛
200	N. Y. C. R.....ex-d	130⅞	800	O. & Miss. R	31
600	do	130¾	200	do	30⅞
500	do	130⅝	300	Bos., Hartford & E.	14⅞
200	do.....b3	130¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts	95⅛
100	do.....b10	130⅝	800	do	95⅛
200	do.....c	130⅝	500	do.....b3	95¾
1800	do	130½	600	do	95
200	do.....c	130⅝	200	do.....b10	95⅛
1500	do	130⅜	400	do.....c	95⅛
400	do.....b5	130⅛	400	Cl. & Tol	109
600	do.....b3	130½	200	do.....s10	108⅝
1200	Erie R	71⅛	600	do	108⅜
200	do.....s10	71⅜	200	do	108⅛
2600	do	71⅜	600	C., R. I. & P	97⅛
200	do.....b10	71½	500	do	97⅛
800	do.....c	71⅜	200	do.....b3	97⅛
800	do.....b3	71½	200	do.....c	97⅛
600	P., Ft. W. & C	100½	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73
200	do	100⅝	1800	do	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co	73⅞	800	West. U. Tel	34
200	do	73⅞	500	Harlem.....s60	129
100	do.....c	73¾	200	do	129
100	do.....s10	73⅞	100	Erie Pref	77
100	U. S. Ex	73½	600	Reading R	93⅝
100	Mer. U. Ex	35⅛	600	do.....b10	93⅜
100	Mar. Pref	11	400	do	93⅜
100	Canton Co.....b10	60¼	200	do	93⅜
400	Pac. Mail	109¾	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅜
200	do	109⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts	95
100	do.....b10	109⅞	200	do	94⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	97⅛	100	T., W. & W	46⅛
200	do	97⅜	400	Ohio & Miss. R	31⅛
100	do	97½	300	do.....b10	31⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.....x-d	129⅞	500	do	31
100	do	129⅞	100	Mich. Cen	114
1800	Erie R	68⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I	91
1100	do	69	200	Clev. & Toledo	107⅞
200	do	68⅞	100	do	107¾
300	do.....b3	69	800	do	107⅝
1500	do	69⅛	400	Chic., R. I. & P	97⅛
2100	do	69¼	200	do	97⅛
800	do	69⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. R	59⅞
300	do	69⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.....c	73⅞
200	do.....s10	69⅛	200	do.....b5	73¾
500	do	69⅛	300	do	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams' Ex	74	100	M. & St. P	51⅛
200	do	73⅞	100	P., F. W. & C	100⅜
100	Mariposa Pr	11	200	Ohio & Miss. R	31⅛
100	Canton Co	60	600	do	30⅞
500	Pacific Mail	110¼	400	do	31
200	do.....b30	110⅜	400	do.....s5	31
100	do.....b5	110⅜	200	M. So. & N. I. R	92
300	Atlantic Mail	97¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
300	W. U. Tel	34⅛	100	Clev. & Tol	108⅛
100	do	34⅛	400	do	108
200	do	34	200	do	108⅛
100	N. Y. Cent.....x-d	129⅛	400	Chi. R. I. & P	97⅛
800	do	129⅞	200	do.....b10	97⅜
1200	Erie R	69⅛	900	do.....b3	97⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	145	100	do	97⅛
1200	Reading R	93⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. R	59⅞
500	do.....s30	93⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
400	do	93⅛			

FRIDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The business week closed this afternoon owing to the Holiday of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY on Saturday. The Banks and Insurance Offices, the Treasury and the Custom-house, and the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, will all be closed to-morrow.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 140⅜, the closing rate of Thursday night. They advanced to 140⅝@140⅞ ℔ cent. up to 1 o'clock, and were further stimulated after that hour by some new "sensationals" from Washington, up to 141⅛@¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The rumored news from the Capital had reference to the removal of the Secretary of War by the President, the probable action thereon by the Senate, and the nomination by the President of Gen. MCCLELLAN as Minister to England. It is not doubted that Mr. STANTON will be continued in the War Office, or that MCCLELLAN will be rejected by the Senate as Minister to England. But for the moment the Gold speculators made the most out of the sensational telegrams in the absence of authentic news of what has actually transpired in the course of the day. The Foreign Exchanges further advanced to 110 on London for 60-day bills, and 110⅜@110½ for short sight. The Customs demand for Gold was $484,000; making for the five business days of the week $2,582,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office is only $166,000. The Banks lose $1,678,213 on their Specie averages of the week, and also $2,602,832 in Greenbacks. The general Deposit averages are down $7,664,477, and the Loans are $3,249,327 less than on last Monday.

The Money market closed at easy rates to the Brokers, although the agitation on the Stock Exchange, growing out of the break-down in Erie Stock may have occasioned some shifting of demand loans upon Railway collateral. The dealers in the Public Funds were generally light borrowers, and in some instances paid off 5 ℔ cent. loans in order to employ their own balances. The Bank Statement referred to above was not known until after 'Change hours, and the effect of the reduced movement, if any, on the Money market remains to be felt next week.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady. They were not called at the late Board in the Afternoon, but the Street prices were a fraction firmer, with more business on the 5-20s of 1862 to buyers for Europe. The State Bonds fell off a fraction on Tennessee's and North Carolina's, but the demand continued large for the new Tennessee's. The Miscellaneous Shares were generally steady—Mariposa Preferred being an exception, and selling down to $10 ℔ share. There is continued firmness in Pacific Mail, although the interest in the Steamship, Express and Telegraph Stocks is made secondary to the excitement in Erie Railway and the other New-York and Western Roads, sympathizing more or less in its decline. The transactions in Erie to-day were to a very large amount. The Stock fell from 70 ℔ cent. before the First regular Board of the Stock Exchange, where the sales were at 69⅞@⅛@⅜ ℔ cent., and subsequently in the Long Room at 69⅛@69@68⅞@68⅝ ℔ cent. Then at the 1 o'clock Open Board at 68⅞@69@69⅛ ℔ cent., and at the 2:30 P. M. regular Board 68⅞@68⅜@69⅛@69⅛ ℔ cent. Later in the Afternoon the fluctuations were between 69⅛@68⅞ ℔ cent. The course of New-York Central was from 130⅛ ℔ cent., as last night, down to 130⅛ at the 10 A. M. Board of Open Brokers, and down to 129⅞ at the first regular Board. After the adjournment, (or rather in the Long Room, while the Board was in session,) sales were reported as low as 128@127⅞ ℔ cent. At the 1 o'clock Board, 129 was the price, followed at the 2:30 o'clock Board by sales at 129@129⅜ ℔ cent. Next to Erie and Central, the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road was most depressed; sales at 95@94@93⅞@94⅛@95@94⅞ ℔ cent., as against 98 ℔ cent. yesterday, before the inconclusive result of the meeting of the Directors was generally known. The other Western roads were fairly supported, considering the adverse influence of the Erie fall. Some of the light stocks, such as Marietta and Wabash, were lower by 1½@2½ ℔ cent., and at the early regular Board there was great eagerness to press sales of Toledo from 108 down to 126⅛ ℔ cent., as against 110⅛ yesterday. The price recovered to 109 in the afternoon.

No additional developments were made in regard to the affairs of the Erie, or the progress of litigation against the late Director, Mr. DREW, who was suspended from his trust by the Supreme Court on Wednesday. One of the executive officers, we understand, attended a conference of the trunk lines at Mr. VANDERBILT's office this morning in regard to mutual rates of business.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛	Missouri	104⅛	104⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	Northwest	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108	108⅛	N. West Pref	73⅜	73⅞
N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅛	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	72⅞	70⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100⅜
Hudson	147	145	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	93⅞	93⅞	M'chants' Union	35⅛	35⅛
Mich. Southern	91⅞	92⅛	St. Paul Pref	67	66⅞
Ohio and Miss	31⅜	31⅜	St. Paul Com	50⅞	51⅛
Pittsburgh	96⅞	95	Pacific Mail	109⅜	110⅛
Toledo	110⅛	109	American Gold	140⅜	141
Tenn 6s. new	62⅜	62½	Bills on London	109⅞	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

5-20 reg., 1865	108	5-20 cou., 1865. new is.	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ℔ cent., 1868	139½	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	139⅞	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871	119
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	5 ℔ do. c'pn 1874	112⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅞
5-20 cou. small, 1862	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅞	7 3-10 3d series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	102⅝	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1872	102⅝	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1873	102⅝	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1874	102⅝	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1875	102⅝	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1877	102⅝	Tennessee new bds	62⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1878	102⅝	Virginia 6s., ex-c	48
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan '71	98	Virginia 6s., n. b	43
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	97	Georgia 6s	69⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, '75	96	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81⅞
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	99	North Carolina 6s. x. c	55
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s. n. b	55⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	87⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	California 7s	130⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99	Rhode Island 6s	101
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	111
Manhattan	143	Irving	106
Merchants	117	Metropolitan	130⅛
Mechanics'	121	Nassau	107
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	112
America	136	Continental	100
East River	115	St. Nicholas	104
Fulton	158	Marine	142
National	110	Commonwealth	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
State of New-York	112	Park	148
Commerce	119⅞	Man. & Merchants	103⅛
Mechanics B'kg. Ass.	115	Central National	106⅛
Ocean	103	First National	205
American Exchange	120	Fourth National	104
Pacific	170	Ninth National	105
Bank of N. America	105	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93⅞	Del. L. & W. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	125	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	98
Erie 1st M., Ex	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103⅛	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	99⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	106⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103⅛
Mich. C. n., 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98⅛
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	112	Chi. & Alton S. F	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & Cin. 1st M	89
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90⅞	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	86	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87⅞	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	80
Han. & St. J. con	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,660,243 against $2,287,312 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,171	$639,276	525	$210,059	719	$299,127
Man. of Cotton	1,340	383,679	381	106,422	786	207,825
Man. of Silk	575	516,545	153	185,204	139	177,087
Man. of Flax	656	243,405	320	87,870	886	219,583
Miscellaneous	1,205	313,215	223	74,568	1,461	75,248
Total	4,947	$1,996,120	1,602	664,123	3,991	$978,840
		664,123				1,996,120
Total entered		$2,660,243	Total marketed			$2,974,960

FRANCIS E. SKELDING, with WARD & Co., was unanimously elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange to-day.

The receipts of the Eastern (Mass.) Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as given in the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$1,009,563 04	$957,833 54
From freight	346,936 37	348,844 53
From parcel, post and car	28,743 64	32,496 39
From extra baggage	959 24	1,247 47
From United States mail	9,824 00	10,934 73
From miscellaneous	6,628 86	42,950 62
From property accounts	19,512 20	22,739 40
From P., S. & P. R. R. surplus	....	30,000 00
Total	$1,422,167 35	$1,447,046 68
Expenditures, viz.:		
Maintenance of way	$197,843 12	$201,402 30
Locomotive power	165,729 99	146,889 21
Fuel	133,804 50	118,282 71
Train expenses	260,293 85	24 ,871 44
Station expenses	121,002 12	119,959 89
Mail expenses	1,614 29	1,121 39
Office establishment	36,329 52	41,356 98
Insurance and taxes	24,621 41	26,317 29
United States tax	31,805 67	24,215 05
Total	$973,044 47	$922,416 26
Balance	449,122 88	524,630 42
Rent of B. & M. RR	$3,215 04	$3,215 04
Int. paid and accrued	118,527 80	124,563 70
Total rent and interest	$121,742 84	$127,778 74
Net income	$327,380 04	$306,851 68
Add balance Dec. 1, 1866		201,586 11
Premium on shares sold and taxes refunded		32,392 76
Property accounts		94,599 21
Total receipts		$725,430 76
Payments during the year—		
East Boston wharf		$830 50
Legal expenses		16,214 33
U. S. tax on repairs, and stamps		3,827 69
Exchange and premium on gold, &c		11,559 45
Gravel pit at Rowley		200 00
Damages to freight		3,579 28
Loss in operating South Reading road		8,852 49
Tax to State of Massachusetts		53,022 42
Dividends January and July, 1867		325,784 00
U. S. tax on dividends		17,146 82
Rail iron		34,985 37
Balance to new account		249,428 71
Total, as above		$725,430 76

Compared with 1866, the gross earnings of 1867 show an increase of $24,879 33; with a decrease in expenses of $50,628 21—making the increase in net earnings $75,507 54. The net income, after payments of rent and interest is $69,471 64 greater.

The company have 41 locomotives, 70 passenger, 1 passenger express, 20 baggage, 168 long-box and 93 short-box freight cars; 130 platform, 191 coal, 24 cattle, 14 hay and 55 gravel cars, and 7 snow plows.

	1866.	1867.
Number of miles run	805,800	863,222
Passengers carried	2,644,679	2,488,848
Tons carried	273,695	250,450
Locomotives	38	41
Passenger cars	65	70
Freight, &c., cars	612	699
Miles of road	118	102

During the past year there have been laid down 2,845 tons of new rails and 537 tons of repaired rails, equal to laying 33.8 miles of new track; and 54,270 sleepers. Nearly 2 miles of turnouts have been built, and 18 miles of track raised and ballasted. The principal extraordinary expenditures of 1866-67 were as follows:

New engines and cars and rebuilding	$149,471 91
New wharf at East Boston	20,294 75
Machine-shop at East Boston	21,180 88
Newburyport bridge	123,898 67
New iron	101,408 18
Second track, Salem and Beverly	43,900 85
Lands and improvements	92,023 48
Total	$552,180 72

BALANCE SHEET, NOV. 30.

	1866.	1867.
Cost of road	$4,452,998 76	$4,616,276 13
Cost of equipment	506,090 23	622,333 84
Bonds and stock	419,812 91	424,085 51
Land	148,995 32	171,952 54
Notes receivable	5,918 00	4,178 00
Portsmouth Br. stock	32,000 00	32,000 00
South Reading branch	10,656 94	10,656 94
Rail iron		73,439 46
New work unfinished	227,217 92	409,819 95
Coal and iron on hand	164,080 28	108,249 99
Balance due	50,813 64	189,639 52
Cash	25,400 13	54,067 16
Total	$6,043,984 13	$6,716,999 04
Share capital	$3,578,300 00	$3,883,300 00
Mass. State loan	350,000 00	275,000 00
Bonds due 1872	394,000 00	391,000 00
Bonds due 1874	750,000 00	750,000 00
Bonds due 1876	194,400 00	194,400 00
Bonds due 1885	160,000 00	160,000 00
Temporary loan	291,200 00	663,200 00
Dividends and interest	18,560 00	53,481 30
Balances	105,938 02	97,189 03
Profit and loss	201,586 11	249,428 71
Total	$6,043,984 14	$6,716,999 04

President—GEORGE M. BROWNE.
Directors—George M. Browne, Samuel Hooper, Nathaniel Thayer, Franklin Haven and Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston; Wm. L. Dwight, of Portsmouth; Henry L. Williams, of Salem.
Treasurer—John B. Parker.
Superintendent—Jeremiah Prescott.

The Late "Defalcation."

From the New-York Sun, Feb. 21.

To the Editor of the Sun—SIR: Will you allow me, through your valuable journal, to solicit a suspension of public opinion on the subject of my alleged defalcation and absconding from EZRA B. GOODRIDGE & Co. which appears in your paper of to-day? I will merely state here that the assertion that I absented myself from my desk for several days is utterly untrue; but on the contrary, the books were taken from me surreptitiously, and I continued to visit the office for several weeks afterward, which can be verified by abundant evidence. I will say nothing more now, until the proper time.

FEB. 20, 1868. A. A. KICKHOEFER.

Whether this young confidential clerk of the house of EZRA GOODRIDGE & Co. be in the wrong or not, we have reason to believe that the late failure of the house will prove (if it is not already known as) one of the most disastrous of the commercial misfortunes of last Fall—not excepting the losses by Messrs. R. L. TAYLOR & HUBBELL and Messrs. J. K. PLACE & Co. Mr. E. GOODRIDGE died at Saratoga Springs in August. The decease of his brother-in-law and partner, Mr. F. F. RANDOLPH, soon followed in New-York. Both had been esteemed wealthy and good merchants. Of their personal integrity no doubt had been expressed or is now felt. Their India business, however, proves to have been extremely disastrous. A junior Mr. GOODRIDGE was in China until about the time of the decease of his partners. He returned home to find the affairs of the house hopelessly bankrupt, and several London and New-York Banking firms, who had trusted them with credits abroad, as well as the holders of their Domestic bills, the sufferers to an immense aggregate sum, and against few or no effects. This loss, we believe, falls most unequally and unjustly by reason of the default, (and rumor adds false paper,) in the surrender of shipping documents and warehouse receipts for Teas and other Merchandise, which the Bankers referred to were entitled to hold as security for their advanced credits. The actual degree of blame resting upon the young gentleman whose card we republish as above has yet to be cleared up.—*Times.*

The Pennsylvania Central.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Company.

In the twenty-first annual report of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, just issued, it is stated that the roads of the Company have earned during the past year $16,340,156—$3,431,508 from first-class passengers; $121,653 from immigrants; $65,240 from the National Government for transportation of troops during the war; $84,932 for carrying the mails; $330,495 from express companies; $11,832,230 from freight, and from "other sources," $474,029. The Company spent for different purposes $12,080,230, leaving a net profit of $4,259,857. The Directors remark:

"The gross revenues for 1867 are equal to $45,642 89 per mile of the main line of railroad. The whole number of passengers carried in 1866 was 2,673,568, and in 1867, 3,347,466; but the average distance traveled by each passenger in 1867 was 37 77-100 miles, while in the previous year it was 52 miles; showing that the increase has chiefly been in the local business of the road. The number of tons of freight moved (including 291,314 tons of fuel and other material transported for the Company) was 4,000,538, embracing 1,680,723 tons of coal. The increase in the coal traffic is 267,542 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 547,820 tons—nearly 16 per cent. The results of the year, therefore, show a large increase in the business of the road, both in passengers and freights; but in consequence of reduced rates of freight there is not a corresponding increase in gross revenues, while the continued high prices for labor and materials have prevented any material reduction of expenses.

The profits are chiefly derived from the main line, the Pennsylvania Railroad. The expenses of the Philadelphia and Erie Road exceeded its receipts by $354,352. This loss is explained by the dilapidated condition of the older part of the line, and the unfinished condition of the rest; and by the fact that the country traversed by this line produces articles for transportation that can only be moved at low rates of freight. The Company now owns or leases the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, the West Pennsylvania Railroad, the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad to Milroy, and the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Dallas. The aggregate length of these roads is 514 miles; of the main road and its branches, 388 miles; total, 902 miles. The length of the roads owned by the New-York and Erie Company is 796 miles; by the Atlantic and Great Western, 448; by the New-York Central, 512; and by the Baltimore and Ohio, 561."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	5,900
Flour, bbls	4,385	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	510	Pork, bbls	1,001
Cornmeal, bags	2,822	Cut Meats, pkgs	61
Wheat, bushels	1,975	Lard, pkgs	443
Corn, bushels	39,823	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	132
Rye, bushels	420	Whisky, bbls	10
Oats, bushels	5,005	Petroleum, bbls	1,528

ASHES—Have been in very moderate demand to-day at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, but steady.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after at firmer and buoyant prices. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at uniform rates. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day; holders have been rather anxious to realize. Prices have favored buyers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,945 bales, including 1,500 bales to shippers, 283 bales to spinners, 1,062 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	21¼	21½	21¾@22
Good Ordinary	22	22½	22¾@22¾
Low Middling	22¾	23	23¼@23½
Middling	23¾	24	24½@24¾
Good Middling	25	25¼	25½@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,351
Receipts last week	22,435
Receipts preceding week	21,028
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	159,678
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	384,190
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	82,312
Exports since Sept. 1	220,622
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	44,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the [illegible] of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 18[illegible]	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports [illegible] Sept. 1, 1867	1,410,000
Receipts same time 1866 [illegible]	1,255,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	851,000
Exports same time 1866-7	621,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	630,000

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at a further partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., chiefly in the instance of other than desirable lots of shipping grades, which have not been offered freely, and which have been sought after by export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 35 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $9 90@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in slack request and heavy to-day. Sales were reported of 950 sacks at $12 50@$13 75 for extras, ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal has been quite active at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 80@$5 90 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $4 50@$4 85 ½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly by export buyers, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 53, delivered; No. 1 Spring, common to good, at $2 47@$2 50, in store; Mixed Spring at $2 45, and White California at $3 21, ℔ bushel. Corn has been plenty, heavy and decidedly cheaper to-day. The demand has been fairly active at the reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for New Mixed Western; $1 26@$1 27 for fair old do., in store; $1 20@$1 22 for New White Western; $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 18@$1 26 for new White Southern, and $1 18@$1 22 for Tennessee and New-Orleans, ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted at $1 76@$1 88, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in light supply and demand at buoyant rates; sales 4,100 bushels chiefly at $2 for Canada East, from depot, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 4,500 bushels, at $2 05@$2 10, ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet and depressed; sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@83¾c., chiefly at 83½c., in store, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

HAY—North River Bale is in very moderate demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull but steady to-day, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 40c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices, thus: "Inactivity is still the ruling feature of the trade. Sales of Bavarians continue in a small way; a fair article being offered as low as 35c. in bond, duty paid, first hands. There has been some speculative inquiry for very low grades of Michigan and State; but the low prices offered, (viz., 10c. to 15c.,) did not meet the views of holders, consequently were not accepted. The lowest quotation given below (20c.) is about a fair price for such grades, considering the small supply on offer. At this figure, 1,000 bales or more might be picked up. There is also a little better demand for prime State—small sales of which have been made at 40c., first hands. On the whole, we think the market is a shade firmer—influenced by the falling off in imports. The stock of foreign Hops in New-York is now reduced to about 1,000 bales, including the small arrivals of the present week. If these importations continue falling off, as they have done since the first of January, we can see nothing to prevent a reaction in the trade and an early advance in prices. Imports this week, from Bremen, 124 bales; from Hamburg, 40 bales; from Liverpool, 27 bales; from Havre, 51 bales; from Canada, 38 bales. Total, 280 bales. Exports, 24 bales. Advices from Germany down to the 5th inst. represent the surplus then on the Continent to be 70,000 bales, and it was thought nothing but an active demand from England and discouraging prospects of the coming crop would prevent heavy shipments to America late in the Spring. It would be reasonable to suppose that England will require a good share of this surplus—if true, as reported, that brewers are not supplied. The imports into London this season already exceed 100,000 bales, and as the English crop is not in condition to gather much before the 1st of October, there yet remains a brewing season of nearly eight months before the advent of the new growth. A cable telegram from London, on Thursday last, brought the news that the market was improved, with prospects of no further immediate shipments to this side.

HEMP.—A moderate inquiry has been experienced for Manilla, on the basis of 10⅛c., gold ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been slow of sale within our former range.

LEATHER.—Sole has been very moderately dealt in since our last, at about previous figures, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather more demand, at about previous figures. Eastern Spruce and Pine, $17 50@$20 ℔ thousand feet.

METALS—There has been rather more call for the leading articles, but the firmness of holders generally have tended to check operations. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23¾c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $35 50@$37; No. 2 do. at $33@$34; Scotch Pig, $39@$42; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85 ℔ ton; Pig Lead at $6 40@$6 87½, gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in light demand at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@65c. for old and new; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@97½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A more active call has been noted since our last for the principal articles, especially for Resin and Spirits Turpentine, which have been quoted much firmer. Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@70c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 20@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have attracted more attention at rather firmer prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand, but a little irregular within a range of from 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@17½c. do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but less firm to-day. The main inquiry has been for Old Mess. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,870 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 12, closing at $23@$23 12 for Old Mess; $24 12@$24 25, closing with $24 18¾ for New Western Mess; $23 50 for New City Mess; $21@$21 50 for Western Prime Mess; $21 50@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 80@$23 for thin Mess ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in active demand at 14c.@15c. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. chiefly at 10½c., for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 470 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been in pretty brisk request at advancing prices; sales 1,050 boxes at 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11½c., for Cumberlands, 12c.@12½c. for Short Ribs here, and 12⅛c. for do., March delivery; 11½c. for Long Ribs, 13c. for Long Clear, to arrive, 13½c. for Short Clear here, and 14c. for March delivery ℔ lb. Lard is in fair request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 925 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c., the latter an extreme price, and 500 tcs. March delivery at 15½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less request, at 11½c.@11¾c. for City, and 10½c.@10¾c. chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c., for Country, ℔ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 315 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including Prime Mess at $32@$36 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$41 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 415 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $29@$34 for poor to choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter has been in active request at 42c.@55c. poor to choice State, and 30c.@46c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@16c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	45 @46
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	48 @55
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	46 @48
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	43 @46
Canada	30 @34
Canada Extra	34 @37
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	11½@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	9 @10

RICE—Has been very quiet at from $10 50@$11 50 for Carolina ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. fine at $2 60@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in rather better request, including Clover at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 32½@$2 37½, gold, and Timothy at $2 90@$3 25 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, at partially reduced prices, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet, since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.@52½c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., good, ℔ lb.

SKINS—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last, including Honduras Deer at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat at 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c.; and 235 boxes Havana at from 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been rather more called for at from 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb. The Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground, 17c.; White, "A," 16c.; Yellow, "C," 15½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 185,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 69,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13¾c.; 90,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Oolongs have been more sought after; other kinds have been quiet. Prices have not varied essentially.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been limited for most kinds, including Lugs, at 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c.@14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; Selections, 17c.@22c. ℔ lb. Of new crop Virginia some 60 hhds. were sold here at 5c.@5½c. for frosted and common Lugs, and 10c.@16c. for Leaf. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c.@4½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ℔ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ℔ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

WOOL—There has been very little call from any source, and transactions in all descriptions have been on a limited scale,—prices leaning in favor of purchasers in most instances.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do.	4.@45
Common and ¼ do.	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	43@48
Common and ¼ do.	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather firmer to-day, but not very active. For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 18,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 9½d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10½d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, two brigs from Philadelphia, with Petroleum at 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

BY THE FIRE IN NO. 51 FRONT-ST. on the 11th inst. we had 1,000 barrels of flour burned up, on which we had effected insurance in the American Fire Insurance Company of this City. On the 20th we presented bill for same, with proof of loss, and this day we have to acknowledge receipt of payment for bill as rendered, less 60 days' interest.
HENRY W. SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

ORANGES, ORANGES.—FINE SELECTED Havana oranges just arrived by steamer, and for sale at $7 per barrel, at Pier No. 33 East River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SARAH H. IVES, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. LEARY, personally and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Leary, deceased, Nicholas Peters, Warren Fisher, Jr., David Hall, August Zitzmann, John Schenadeke and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the County Courthouse, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 80 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, the 31st day of January, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f3-law6wSa*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs.
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART. 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Police, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed Thomas F. Laveil, a conductor on car No. 104 of the Seventh-av. Railroad, on the evening of Monday, the 17th of February, 1868, on Church-st., near Chambers-st., in the City of New-York.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
T. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

ASTROLOGY.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—LA FAVORITA. Characters by Miss Adelaide Phillips, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Susini, Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
UN TROUPIER QUI SUIT LES BONNES and ROGER BONTEMPS. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Lotta.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY, FEMALE DETECTIVE, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Miss Julia Daly in two pieces.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, D. Myron, Miss Lillie Eldridge, John Mathews.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, &c., by Mr. Chas. Eytinge.
SUNDAY EVENING, GRAND CONCERT.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the circumstances attending the Clerkenwell explosion yesterday returned a verdict charging with murder the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullany, the two Desmonds, Mrs. Ann Justice and other persons unknown.

Mr. Train's lecture in Dublin on Thursday evening was attended by a boisterous audience, who handled roughly several persons who had the hardihood to hiss the speaker. The Police in attendance prevented any disturbance.

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Disraeli denied the report that the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition had already exceeded the estimates. Sir Stafford Northcott, Secretary of State for India, announced the receipt of letters from Gen. Napier giving reason to hope that the war would be closed this season.

Reports are printed in London to the effect that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in Inda.

La France asserts that the Chevalier De Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September Treaty, and also the payment of a portion of the old debts of those States of the Church which were annexed to Italy.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday considered the bill amendatory of the Reconstruction acts, providing that in all elections for the ratification of the new Constitutions in the Southern States, a majority of the votes cast shall decide the election, and stipulating that registered voters be allowed to vote in any part of the State. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull, after which the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

The House refused to adjourn over to-day, but agreed that the session should be devoted to general debate. The Joint Committee reported an International Copyright bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee. A letter was read from Postmaster-General Randall relative to some testimony laid before the House, in which he is charged with fraud in letting contracts for carrying the mails in the South. Mr. Randall asks a thorough, searching public investigation of all his official acts. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates $18,095,045 for the navy. The Administration of the Navy Department was vigorously criticised, and as vigorously defended, without any definite action on the bill being taken. The Committee rose, when the Speaker presented several communications. Among them one from the Secretary of War, inclosing an order from the President again removing Secretary Stanton from office, and appointing Adjutant-General Thomas to the position *ad interim*. After some debate the correspondence was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. On motion of Mr. Butler, and in consequence of Secretary Stanton's letter, the vote by which to-day was set apart for general debate, was reconsidered—yeas, 104; nays, 49. While the vote was being taken, one of the workmen engaged in making repairs on the building, broke through the glass roof, and came near being precipitated upon the members below. Much glass and dust fell upon them, and considerable alarm was created. The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up in Committee, and several amendments adopted. It was then reported to the House, and its consideration postponed to Monday. Mr. Covode offered as a question of privilege a resolution "that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors," which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

On Monday last as a heavily-laden freight and stock train on the Virginia Central Railroad, was descending the mountains, the engine became unmanageable, and began to descend at a frightful rate of speed. While at the height of its speed two wheels of a passenger car broke, and the coach was dragged along on the sleepers until the couplings gave way and the car stopped. There were thirteen stock owners in the car at the time, some of whom clam- [illegible] up on the freight cars in front, while others jumped to the ground. Several sustained severe injuries, but none of them are considered dangerous. The passengers describe the situation as being terrible for a short time.

Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2,000 for the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, one of the most important witnesses before the Committee on the contested election case of Robinson, Republican, against Shughart, Democrat, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. It seems that the Committee were in Clearfield County, and Casey testified in favor of Robinson and against some of the illegal voters. Soon after he was waylaid and so cruelly beaten that he died in a few days.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says that it is proposed that the business men of each State call a commercial and financial national convention, which body shall represent the true and vital interests of every section of the country, North, South, East and West, to take action regarding the financial and commercial interests of the country.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was seriously injured by a railroad accident which occurred at Pittston on Thursday. A car ran off the track and was thrown eighteen feet down an embankment, breaking in two and landing in the canal. Several other passengers were injured, but none so seriously as Bishop Stevens, and it is believed that he will recover.

Gen. Gillem, Commander of the Fourth Military District, in a letter to a friend, says he is turning the administration of justice as much as possible over to the civil courts in Mississippi. He adds that there is not much complaint now, and expresses the belief that the coming year will witness a better state of affairs than was known in 1867.

A fire occurred at Tallahassee, Fla., yesterday morning, destroying property to the value of $35,000. A soldier was caught in the falling wall of one of the burning buildings and burned to death.

The Pembroke (Me.) Iron Works have not been in operation for the past two weeks. The company reduced the wages fifteen per cent., and the men refused to work.

John Johnson, of Scranton, Penn., accidentally shot his wife yesterday, killing her instantly.

Preparations have been made for the celebration of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Anniversary of Washington's birth to-day, by a military parade on a small scale and by the display of fireworks in the evening. All the public offices will be closed. At the Cooper Institute 1,000 children will assemble and take part in various exercises. Relief to destitute soldiers and sailors will be distributed at the Relief Agency, No. 139 Canal-street.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank yesterday, at which Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mahlon T. Hewitt, John E. Williams, Charles E. Whitehead and David R. Jacques were elected Trustees, and Mr. W. A. Booth, President; Mr. John E. Williams, Treasurer, and Rev. C. L. Brace, Secretary. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to $115,017 48, and the expenses to $113,643 99.

The motion made in behalf of the State for the removal of Mr. Daniel Drew from his office as Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, for various alleged breeches of trust, was brought on in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Barnard. After a preliminary discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court, it was determined that argument on the merits should be commenced at 11 A. M. on Wednesday next.

The Legislative Committee on Cities, which have been in session at the Metropolitan Hotel during the week, for the purpose of taking testimony relative to the conduct of the Fire Department, examined, among other witnesses, yesterday, Chief Engineer Elisha Kingsland, and Mr. Carl Jesson, store-keeper, and reëxamined Commissioners Shaler and Abbe. The investigation closed with yesterday's proceedings.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct, patroling in the neighborhood of Eighty-sixth-street, near the East River, heard cries for help coming from the direction of the river. They soon discovered that they came from a floating mass of ice on which a man was drifting down the river through Hell Gate. He was rescued from his perilous position.

A corps of Canadian Papal Zouaves, numbering 125 men, which arrived in this City on Thursday evening, quartered for the night at the Jesuits' College, and yesterday embarked on board the steamship *St. Laurent*, preparatory to their departure for Europe to-day.

Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out Door Poor, reports that the number of applicants for relief at No. 1 Bond-street, within the last few days, has increased rather than diminished, notwithstanding the mild weather.

The Board of Police have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Thomas F. Lavell, conductor on the Seventh-avenue Railroad, who was killed on Monday night last.

The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated last evening at the Cooper Institute by the pupils of that Institution.

In the line of Family marketing, the changes this week have not been important. Trade has been on a very limited scale; prices have not varied remarkably.

General business was less active yesterday. Cotton, Flour and Corn favored buyers. Wheat, Bacon and Lard were on the advance. Oils and Naval Stores were firmer. The freight market was quoted rather stronger.

Western Republicans on the Finances and the Debt.

It will not be quite honest hereafter for the Republicans to heap odium on Mr. Pendleton and the Western Democracy as the exclusive promoters of bad faith toward the public creditor and the renewal of a system of currency inflation, or to represent the views of Messrs. Butler and Stevens on the same subject as exceptional among the Republicans. The fallacy and injustice of this course has for some time been evident to those who are familiar with the general current of Western opinion, as revealed by the local Press, and with the general bias of Western representatives in Congress, irrespective of party.

But the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention of Indiana places the matter beyond dispute. It declares that the public debt incurred in the suppression of the rebellion shall be "honestly paid" "in legal-tenders, commonly called greenbacks," except where the bonds expressly provide otherwise, which is a circumlocutory mode of saying that the Five-twenties shall be paid in greenbacks. And it affirms that it is the duty of Congress to atone for the errors of the Treasury policy of contraction, by supplying fresh legal-tender paper "to the full extent required by the business wants of the country." Not only the policy for which Mr. Pendleton has been assailed is thus explicitly echoed by the Indiana Republicans, but the qualifying phrases on which that gentleman has relied to prove that he is not a reckless inflationist, are in substance copied by the authors of this Republican platform. The issue of greenbacks in payment of the bonds should be so regulated—the fourth resolution asserts—"as to avoid too great an inflation of the currency and an increase in the price of gold," which is neither more nor less than what Mr. Pendleton has said many times.

There is no reason for believing that the Indiana Convention does violence to the Republican opinion of the State by the formal utterance of these views, or that Indiana essentially differs from other Western States in regard to this subject. All known evidence points the other way. On financial questions the West, as a whole, differs radically from the monetary centres of the East. Gen. Logan's proposal to tax the federal bonds is but one of a dozen signs of the fact that party distinctions have nothing to do with these questions, in the judgment of the Western people, and the Indiana resolutions are simply a repetition of the verdict rendered in Ohio by the election of Gen. Beatty.

These are not incidents that can afford encouragement, or that we shall recall with pleasure; but it is necessary to understand them in connection with the political future of the West, and with any attempt to estimate the relative pretensions of parties on financial questions.

American Aid to the Pope.

The Pope will soon have the pleasure of welcoming to Rome the first body of volunteers for his service that has ever left the American Continent. A company of 120 Canadian Papal Zouaves leave this City to-day in the French steamer *St. Laurent* for Brest, from whence they will sail for Rome and become part of the army which the Pope is raising for his defence against the accursed infidels who swear by the red shirt of Garibaldi. They are a fine-looking body of men, picturesquely dressed, belonging to good stock, and were picked from a large number of Canadians who had volunteered for the Pope's service. They left Montreal a few days ago amid the greatest popular and ecclesiastical demonstrations; and though their passage through this city has been quiet, they have received sufficient attention from the Catholic dignitaries, clergy, and prominent citizens.

The Pope wants an army twenty-five thousand strong. At present he has only about twelve thousand troops, all told, which he has very hard work to pay, even with the contributions he is constantly receiving from all parts of the world; but he believes that by doubling this number he will not only make a more imposing show of power, but be better able to defend himself against revolutionary outbreaks or irregular assaults from the Italians. Twenty-five thousand men, properly posted at the defensive positions in and near Rome, would enable him to make a good, stiff fight against any adversary, even though the assailant were the King of Italy himself, at the head of a hundred thousand troops. His present force, being insufficient to hold the principal points, would succumb in a single day, or after a single blow, from a body even smaller than itself; and if once his army and his Temporal Power were knocked from under him in this style, it would be almost impossible to reinstate him as the Sovereign of Rome. But with an army that can keep an enemy at bay for weeks or months, his chances from the fortunes of war or the fortunes of politics are indefinitely increased.

It might be supposed that while France continues to back him up with armies and artillery as she has done for the last nineteen years, he is absolutely free of danger from any enemy. And this is true. While Napoleon lives, and France is at peace, and Imperial institutions are maintained, and the Pope keeps on good terms with the French Government, he is as safe in Rome as the Emperor is in Paris. But then this condition of absolute dependence is based on so many uncertainties and related to so many contingencies, that it cannot be tolerated by a government whose endurance is necessary to the very existence of the world. The Pope told mankind lately that Satan was marshaling the infernal hosts for a desperate assault upon his power; and, in such case, it is not only necessary that France and Spain come to his aid, but that all mankind should gather together for his defence. With a good army, he could get the first blow at the old fiend, and were he able to put a Chassepot bullet through his bowels, the Papacy would be safe while the globe stands.

The increase of the Pope's army, moreover, is a matter of moral force. It declares plainly to Italy and all the nations of Europe his determination in regard to the Temporal Power. He will not give it up. He will not let it slip out of his hands. His determination on this is unchanged by recent events or diplomatic manoeuvres. He will fight for it with all his strength and with every weapon. His recent action gives notice to Europe to that effect. And there can be no further doubt on any hand as to his position or its fixedness.

The Pope's army is a very motley force, gathered from all the nations of Europe. Austria, if we remember rightly, lately prohibited enlistments for it within the Austrian dominions, and in other countries there are restrictions in the same direction. But to Catholics the service seems a sacred one; and considerable numbers of young men are constantly making their way to Rome to enter the army of His Holiness. Surratt and St. Marie have been the limited contributions from this continent heretofore known.

The contribution of Canadians will attest to the Pope the devotion of a far-distant people; and they will doubtless be received by him with pride and plaudits as Soldiers of the Cross.

Washington's Birthday.

The action of the Banks in this City in deciding to close their places of business to-day will doubtless be extensively followed and be the means of carrying out sooner or later, the Legislative intention to make the 22d of February an established legal holiday.

Scarcely any event in the world's history, since the Christian era, is of greater importance than the life of Washington, of whom the distinguished Richard Henry Lee pronounced the well-known but complete eulogy, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The great Chief-Justice Marshall, brought up close to Washington, and living in activity with him in the scenes which followed the Revolution, adopted this eulogium. The celebrated orator, Erskine, declared, that in looking over the roll of those then on the stage and of all who had preceded Washington in the conduct of great affairs, he alone was AUGUST. It is the special honor of America, that it gave him birth, and it would seem to be the special duty of America to render homage to his great name.

If what we see to-day in the United States in the shape of Government, whether it be general, or State, or municipal, is due to the influence of Washington, then has he lived and died in vain; but what exists, far from being traceable to him, is owing to the neglect of his example in all quarters. In his farewell address, he laid out for his countrymen a plain path of duty, leading to safety, prosperity and honor. Instead of being guided by the clear wisdom and the lofty patriotism of his earnest counsels, the country, North and South, deviated into dispute, acrimony and war. But one way is left to bring us all back to the basis on which he placed the structure of our republican system. It is to rally together around the name of Washington. Although Mr. Calhoun spoke of him as the illustrious Southerner who reposes on the banks of the Potomac, there are none in the whole wide extent of our land, into whose minds the light of civilization and liberty has penetrated, but recognize Washington as belonging equally to all portions, North, South, East and West. In every valley and on every hill-top throughout the Union there will be those on his birth-day to bow down in respectful reverence to his memory. As the celebration of this day becomes uniform throughout the country—it will if other States adopt our act and make the 22d a legal holiday—the spectacle will be a grand one of a whole people moved by the same impulse to adopt and spread the virtues which so much contributed to Washington's greatness. All can meet on this platform, even those lately opposed in battle, and there forget the animosities engendered by war, and renew their promise of allegiance to the Government over the creation and organization of which he presided.

In surveying the solemnities under which our Government was inaugurated in 1789, under the auspices of the most remarkable men of any time—Franklin, Sherman, Madison, Adams, Hamilton, Marshall, Jay, Washington—we feel assured that a system grand, majestic, and in time universal, must be the fruit of this astonishing event. It was to establish a free government, under which the rights of the least should be guarded from oppression, and to be upheld by a mutuality of interests and benefits extending equally to all, that Washington acted. Those solemnities—preceded by a revolution and followed by a display of wisdom, love of country, fidelity, and noble ambition not surpassed in any age,—would be deemed mere mockery if something better were not to arise from it, than we witness now in our legislative halls. We cannot waste time in this connection to speak of the miserable specimens of human nature, in State and City legislation, who degrade the offices they fill by legislating for their own ends. They can have no lot and part in honoring with truth, the character of Washington, whose aim it was to create a Government to elevate the very class which converts our legislative halls into places where the deepest crime is committed—that of making Government a profligate machine, instead of the benign institution devoted to the protection of life, liberty and property which Washington and those around him devised. It is to the Capitol of the Union we more particularly refer.

Does the spirit of Washington preside in its halls? Are any of the circumstances which produced alienation anterior to the war, there taken into account? Is the animating principle of the prevailing party, that of a desire to preserve its preëminence, as connected with objects of personal ambition, or does it rise to love of country—rejecting every lower standard of action?

In the spirit which reflection on the name and services of Washington produces, we express the deep conviction—now that slavery is destroyed in all the Southern States, and so effectually that the human race could scarcely restore it—that the South has now no interests *but in the Union and for the Union*, and that those lately in arms in behalf of interests no longer existing, which were supposed by them to be essential, would now willingly step to the music of the Union, if met in kindness and forbearance, and as Washington would meet them, were he upon the stage.

The question of our day is on what basis the South shall be restored, and if we would have no Poland, no Ireland, within the limits of our country, and would not breed enmities fatal to the future, some scheme of Union must be devised that will be comprehensive, free from passion, liberal and safe for all. We look with hope, even amidst the evidences of unkindness and confusion which prevail at Washington, for some action that will yet restore "this great connected country for *one* united people."

But whatever may be done *now* on this subject, if the celebration of the day becomes general over the Union, we may be able to correct very great errors, as with one mind, on the 22nd of February, in every recurring year, the people ascend to the contemplation of the exalted example of the illustrious father of his country.

Secession Abroad and At Home.

It has always, since the days of Webster's Spelling-Book, if not before, made the greatest possible difference whether it was our ox or our neighbor's which had been gored. We hardly know when we have seen a more striking example of that difference, than may be found by comparing the tone in which the English discuss the proposition for the independence of Ireland, and that in which they discussed some years ago the attempted dismemberment of this country. That proposition had nothing in it which seemed unreasonable to them. They were, on the contrary, quite out of patience with us for our folly in refusing to listen to it, and our worse than folly in sacrificing so many lives and so much money in a useless attempt to prevent it. Our resistance to it was in their eyes only a "struggle for empire," with which they could be expected to have little or no sympathy.

But now comes up the Fenian proposition that Ireland shall be ruled by Irishmen, backed up by the statement that the English rule has worked wrong and disaster, and still keeps up disaffection and heartburning among the Irish people. When it thus appeared to be the English ox that was to be gored by the Irish bull, the eyes of England are opened at once to the enormity of such a plan, the injury which it would work to England, and the consequent atrocious wickedness of those who dare to propose it. Read the following article from the London *Law Times*, the organ of the Bar, and a journal by no means apt to be hasty in speech:

"What England at this moment most needs is a public, emphatic and solemn declaration that Englishmen will not consent to separation so long as they have a man to put into the field or a shilling in their pockets. * * * The English people should forthwith hold public meetings in every county, town and parish, and pass resolutions of assurance to the Queen and to the Parliament, that they will not consent to the dissolution of the British Empire; that they will resist to the last all attempts to bring about such a catastrophe; that they are ready and anxious to reform every abuse and redress every wrong of which Ireland can justly complain, and to secure to her the same free institutions as are enjoyed by England, but that they will oppose to the utmost all open or secret endeavors to bring about the separation of Ireland, *because it would imperil the existence of England.* Such meetings, followed by such a declaration, would teach the disaffected Irish who are not Fenians, the lesson they are slow to learn that England cannot and will not, save in the extremity of defeat and despair, consent to the independence of Ireland."

Does not such talk as this remind one of our own troubles? Substitute "secession" or "separation," "the Southern States" for Ireland, and "Congress and the President" for the Queen and Parliament, and any one would say that it was some wise advice given to us in 1860.

We cannot say that it is unwise talk for England now. Our very struggle to preserve our own unity makes us see more clearly what evils might result to England, if she were to allow her domain to be dismembered and an enemy to be planted so near to her very doors. And seeing that the changed circumstances have opened her eyes to the importance of national unity, we cannot but think that there may be a hope yet that England will come to look upon the *Alabama* case and her own proclamation of neutrality more nearly as we have done. If her statesmen should be led to imagine to themselves an Irish rebellion which should make head enough to make it necessary for her to station her fleet around the shores of Ireland, to keep foreign muskets from going in, and cruisers under the green flag from coming out, and should further imagine an Irish *Alabama* allowed to slip through out butter-fingered officials to prey upon English merchantmen, they may, perhaps, come to see that our claims are not so unreasonable, after all, and that it is wisest and cheapest, by recognizing their justice, to establish a precedent which they can use as a protection.

The City Quagmires.

We don't remember to have seen the streets in quite so disgraceful a state as they are at present. We forbear to enumerate the grounds of complaint as they are patent to everybody who goes out of doors, and is thereby compelled to clamber over mounds of snow and wade through rivulets of mud. Lives are endangered, commerce is interrupted, horses are cruelly worked, tempers are seriously tried and the general distress is intolerable. The public naturally look to Mr. Whiting for relief from this dire condition. It is well known that he is paid at the rate of $500,000 a year for keeping the streets clean, but that he succeeds in earning one-fifth of that amount, we doubt whether even he would contend—at least during the Winter months. Why he chooses to fail when success could so easily be achieved, admits of but one explanation—he is unequal to the task he has assumed. This being the case, he ought in justice to surrender his contract, and somebody else should be selected to do the work.

Meanwhile, during the continuance of this Spring-like temperature, relief to those streets through which the railroads run might be obtained by compelling the removal from the sides of the tracks, of the ridges of compact snow which have been formed there for the sole convenience of the railroads. These corporations in future should be prohibited from such an unlawful obstruction of the streets, and be made to cart away the snow at the time they clear it from their rails. We beg the Common Council to act in this matter at once,—though we must add we have not the slightest expectation that they will do anything of the sort.

As regards Broadway, we invite Mr. Whiting at least to show a disposition to perform a small part of his duty, by clearing out the gutters and culverts and breaking up the mounds, thus allowing the sun to act upon the ice. We are aware that his foremen have received orders to work in this way, but there is little evidence that they are doing it to any purpose. Instead of one or two hundred men scattered at intervals along the blocks, a force of many thousands should be employed, and a single day of this warm weather would make Broadway as passable as it is in midsummer. As far as obtaining the laborers is concerned, no better opportunity than the present can offer. The city swarms with men eager for employment, and an application at the Labor Exchange at Castle Garden will supply an adequate number for the occasion at the cheapest possible rates.

The Tyng Trial.

There seems very little doubt, in the minds of those acquainted with the *personnel* of the Episcopal Ecclesiastical Court, that its decision of Mr. Tyng's case will be adverse to that gentleman. It may be that, under a strict construction of the canon alleged to have been violated, such a decision is unavoidable, for its language certainly refers to parochial and city "limits"—a word which in the context can hardly have other than a territorial or geographical meaning.

And yet it strikes us that the whole affair—complaint, accusation and trial—is a matter to be deprecated. The essential value of an act lies, both legally and equitably, in its motive or intent, and we can not find in the published testimony of the case anything to show that Mr. Tyng sought to transgress the spirit of the law, which is avowedly for the protection of Episcopal ministers against evil-minded interference with each other's rights and duties; or, in either accusation or evidence, any allegation or ground for suspicion that he actually did, intentionally or otherwise, any injury to the personal or official influence of Rev. Drs. Stubbs and Boggs, his accusers. But the evidence for the defence developed also other points, which were undoubtedly known quite as thoroughly before this official publication of them. Not only did Mr. Tyng preach in a Methodist (*i. e.*, in non-Episcopalian) Church, but it was at the special request of several of his own parishioners who were temporarily attendants at that church. Moreover, the testimony of several venerable Episcopalian clergymen proves that such preaching in churches of other denominations, without let or hindrance or thought of interference from the incumbents of Episcopal "parishes" within the same territorial limits, has been the unquestioned custom of the clergy of that Church, and the strong probability is that both accusers and members of the Court have, quite as innocently and quite as criminally as Mr. Tyng, done that very thing. Beside which, the bounds of a Clergyman's parochial duties have always been held to follow the persons of his parishioners.

Whatever, therefore, may be the decision of the Court upon this case, we cannot avoid the belief that the spirit evinced by the accusation and prosecution is an unjust one. The fact that it is necessary to reverse a legal reading held by the Ministers of that Church for certainly over half a century, and continually and repeatedly made the basis of unquestioned action, in order to find even ground of complaint, makes it clear that this is merely a test case, selected on account of the prominence of Mr. Tyng's family in the ranks of the liberal clergy and his own special activity in good words and works, both within and without the limits of his parish. The decision will in no wise affect Mr. Tyng's reputation or standing, but it may be the occasion of introducing very serious differences into the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. And as these schisms and divisions are of no possible advantage to anybody, being merely promotive of discord among a most estimable class of citizens, and of weakness in a most efficient and influential Christian organization, we very decidedly and earnestly deprecate their introduction.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President made two nominations yesterday of Ministers to represent this country abroad. That of Gen. McClellan can have been intended for nothing more than a personal and political compliment;—and the interests and necessities of the country ought not to be jeopardied by its confirmation. Mr. Hubbell, of Ohio, who has been nominated as Minister to Ecuador, is a gentleman of ability and good character, and was a Conservative Republican during the Thirty-ninth Congress, being repelled from the main body of the party by what he deemed its extreme radical action. We believe he has since joined the Democrats. Probably his confirmation is not expected.

Newspaper correspondents and partisan politicians have been making a great ado about the President's promotion of Gen. Sherman. If their reports of what was said to have been done, and of the motives of the parties concerned, were to be taken as true, we should have been led to believe that the President was about to plunge the country into another war, and had tried to make Gen. Sherman his accomplice, which the latter had indignantly refused to be. The whole story now seems to be that the President, to compliment Sherman, offered him a brevet and assigned him to the pleasantest command in the country—that of the Atlantic Department. The General does not believe in the principle of brevets, and preferred to live at the West, and upon these representations the President has consulted the General's wishes and withdrawn the order. Possibly some profound political conspiracy may lie at the bottom of all this, but there is nothing to show it in the mere facts of the case.

A hackman was fined ten dollars yesterday, and had his license revoked, for swindling a colored man and his wife out of that sum. He complained that it was very hard upon him, as his hack was his only means of getting a living. Exactly—but why cannot hackmen learn that they have no more right to get a *dishonest* living than burglars or footpads have? Marshal Tappen, who had the disposition of the case, very properly told the hackman that it was his business to protect the public,—and to punish imposition and swindling. Hackmen, somehow or other, have come to consider themselves quite at liberty to fleece their victims *ad libitum*, and to deem it a special hardship that they should be punished for doing it. The public interest demands that this error on their part should be corrected.

The proposition brought forward by petition in the Senate the other day by Mr. Sumner, to abolish the Presidency and commit the Executive department of the Government to a Commission appointed by Congress, is advocated in some journals in the West. It is rather a significant straw, showing the direction of what claims to be the progressive current of public sentiment. It proposes substantially the same kind of democratic government which was adopted during the French Revolution, when the Directory, appointed by the Convention, wielded the executive power of the nation. It is a little curious, though perfectly natural, that the ultra Radicals of the present day find all their models for an improved government, in the worst days of the worst government that ever existed. No progress, it seems, has been made in the matter of government by this country or any other since the French Reign of Terror.

One of our City contemporaries wants to know why we cannot have a City Railroad Superintendent, who shall have supervision of all our City railroads, with power to make them conform to certain fixed regulations for the accommodation of the public. Of course we can. Indeed we have such an officer, and have had for the last five or six years. The Superintendent has a salary of $4,000 a year, to be paid by the *railroad companies.* No human being ever sees or hears of him except on quarter-day, when his salary falls due, and is promptly paid. He is careful, of course, to give the companies no trouble, lest they should make objection to the payment of his salary. In a word, the companies themselves got this clause inserted in the law creating the office,—because they knew perfectly well that every officer consults the wishes and obeys the orders of the man or company that pays him. We defy any human being to point out any single instance in which the City Railroad Superintendent has ever attempted the slightest interference with the City railroad management, in the interest of the public.

There's nothing like sticking to a thing when you have once said it, especially for a newspaper correspondent. The *Tribune* affords a striking illustration. Its Washington correspondent gave a very graphic and detailed account of the doings and sayings of Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, of the Reconstruction Committee, on the subject of impeachment, and repeated certain remarks said to have been made by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Paine, in the House, denounced the entire statement as untrue. The correspondent reiterated the report, and gave Mr. Stevens as the authority for it. Mr. Stevens declared he had never said anything of the sort to any human being. The correspondent repeated his belief that the story was true. Mr. Paine repeated his denial, and read written statements from every member of the Committee confirming it. The correspondent still persists in declaring that his informant sticks to the original statement. This is plucky, at all events.

English courts give frequent illustration of impartiality in the administration of the law, but they are sometimes guilty of what common sense cannot fail to regard as very gross injustice and cruelty. A poor widow at Exeter, with three little children, going to market to sell three pennyworth of greens, was called on for three half-pence toll to the market lessees. She refused to pay it, because she couldn't do it without depriving her children of their scanty breakfast, but she offered a penny, which was refused. The magistrate sentenced her to three days' imprisonment and sent her children to the workhouse! There are too many similar cases reported in the English journals for comfortable reading.

The system of coöperative industry is more understood and practised in Europe than our people are aware of. The owners of the Paris and Orleans Railway carry on their business in a great measure on that principle. Their engine-makers and carriage-makers belong to their own company, and they support a comfortable eating-house at Gare d'Ivry, where a thousand of their people can be supplied with meals every day, at a very cheap rate. They have also stores for supplying clothes and most of the necessaries of life to their workmen at first cost. A certain number of their officers have definite shares in the business, and they receive their profits—one-third in cash, one-third to go to the pension fund maintained by the Company for the widows or families of deceased workers, and one-third to lie in the savings bank, to be drawn at some future time. The French love of precise arrangement and orderly system is shown to great advantage in the business of this Company. Their officers are men of intelligence, who have been instructed at the Polytechnic School and the School of Arts and Trades.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is rejoicing over the failure of all the attempts made by the Southern people to establish colonies in Honduras or other foreign countries. News has been received of the entire failure of an attempt of this kind made at Tuxpan, where a large number of Southerners tried to establish themselves after the overthrow of the Confederacy; they are in great distress and would be very glad to return. The *Picayune* says the Southern people will very soon learn that their own country after all is the best in the world, and if they will stay in it and devote themselves to its interests they can remedy whatever evils at present afflict it. This is sensible advice, and we have no doubt will be generally followed by the Southern people.

It is a very remarkable fact, and one that to the end of time will redound to the credit of American institutions, that, with practically unlimited power placed in their hands, the military commanders of the South have uniformly exerted their influence on the side of civil law, and of harmonizing rather than of crushing out the conflicting elements. Gen. Meade has just given another specimen of this inbred American love of peace, by urging the rival factions of the Florida Convention to compromise, expunge their conflicting records, and reorganize *in toto*. And while all these soldiers are firm as rock in opposing rebellious efforts, they seem rather to invite than repel conciliation. Of these Grant is a notable example, and when the "first in war" become the "first in peace," there is nothing that can prevent their standing "first in the hearts of their countrymen."

A New Newspaper.

We are to have a new evening newspaper, we understand, to be called "*Every Afternoon*," and to be issued and edited by Mr. William Young, of whom very many of our readers will have pleasant recollections as editor of *The Albion*. He intends, we believe, to make it mainly literary and artistic in its character, politics and general news being but a secondary feature in its contents. It is to be handsomely printed, upon a quarto sheet, each page being about the size of the *Albion*, and to be sold at five cents. It is scarcely needless to add that it is to be thoroughly American in its character, being in no sense a representative of foreign sentiments or interests. Mr. Young is a gentleman of ability and accomplishments, and has had a wide and valuable experience in journalism. He will start the new journal about the middle of March.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

The *matinées* to be given to-day in the theatres in honor of "The Father of his Country" are numerous and attractive enough, at least.

Miss Mitchell will appear as *Fanchon* at the Olympic, and Lotta will repeat the "Pet of the Petticoats" and "Family Jars," at the Broadway; the "White Fawn" will be played at Niblo's Garden; while at Banvard's Museum the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will receive representation; there will be the usual Saturday *matinée* at the New-York Circus, with holiday additions, and at the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre a performance is announced of "The Streets of New-York."

A special holiday *matinée* will be given at the Bowery Theatre, with Miss Julia Daly in a popular drama and the Arab Troupe.

The "Pilgrim" will also have an afternoon airing to-day at Bunyan Hall.

Three entertainments are considered necessary to do proper respect to the great memory of the day at Barnum's—Mr. Maeder's new drama of "Red Riding Hood" at each. G. W. is not likely to be forgotten while there is a manager alive or a theatre open.

Readings.

The first series of readings by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble is announced to commence on March 2, in Steinway Hall.

Miss Olive Logan is to repeat her entertainment, entitled "Stage Struck," on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, in Dodworth Hall.

Distressing Casualty.—Mr. Fred. Grautegein, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was drowned on Tuesday morning at the foot of Clarkson-street, North River. It is supposed that he slipped from the string-piece of the pier, and, falling through the ice, was unable to raise an alarm. He had not been long missed when a portion of his body was seen above the ice; but on extricating him, life was extinct. Singularly enough, Mr. Grautegein had a narrow escape from drowning only on Monday last. He went down upon the ice with which the slip is filled for the purpose of testing its strength, in order to ascertain if workmen could stand upon it and cut out one of the steamships of the line to which he was attached. The ice broke under his weight, and he was rescued with great difficulty. Mr. Grautegein was a Prussian by birth, and about 42 years of age. He was well known to European travelers as purser of the steamship *Arago*, in which vessel he served many years, leaving her just before the close of the war to take the responsible position which he held in the office of Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Agent of the General Transatlantic Company. He was a man of sterling character, and his death will be widely lamented.

Ex-Mayor Wood and the Shipment of Arms to Georgia in 1861.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1861.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, New-York:

Dear Sir: In the *Express* of yesterday I find reported a speech made by you in the Constitutional Convention at Albany, in which the following allusion to myself occurs:

"It was said, also, Sir, by the gentleman from Troy, (Mr. M. I. Townsend,) in order to excite the feelings and prejudices of members of this Convention against the City of New-York, and against the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, that at the commencement of the war, the then Mayor of the City, Mr. Wood, was guilty of attempting to convey certain army goods then on board ship in the harbor of New-York, to the State of Georgia; these goods, he might have added, having been purchased and paid for before the beginning of the war. Well, Sir, I believe what he stated of the fact is substantially true; and if the case was left just there it might perhaps tell effectively against the proper administration of justice in the City of New-York, considering that we were then upon the eve of a civil war, but in his party zeal the gentleman forgot to carry the matter to its conclusion."

There is no foundation for this reflection on my official course in the matter referred to. It is not true that I attempted to convey certain goods on board ship in the harbor of New-York to the State of Georgia. I never took any action, official or personal, in favor of sending any goods of any kind whatever to Georgia, or any other Southern State, before, during or since the rebellion; and I must add, that I am surprised that so well informed a gentleman as yourself should have admitted the unjust accusation.

The facts are these: During the Winter of 1861, before the rebellion, and while the mail and telegraph communication to the Southern States were unobstructed, the Superintendent of Police in our city assumed the right to seize property and merchandise of all kinds on the wharves intended for shipment South. This was done without legal proceedings, and indiscriminately, and before mercantile transactions had any interruption. Several merchants of undoubted loyalty and high standing appealed to me to interfere against what they deemed an arbitrary, unjust and illegal interference with private property. And the then Governor of Georgia telegraphed to me to know whether such seizures was by my authority or directions. To this dispatch I replied, in substance, that it was not; that it was done by the Police, over whom, as Mayor, I had no control; but that if I had the power I would prevent or punish any such improper obstructions to commerce, or injury to private interests. This was the extent of my action in the premises.

The Governor of the State subsequently ordered the goods sent to Georgia, and it was he, and not myself, who was "guilty" of the charge laid to my account. But he was a loyal Republican, of course it was all right.

You will oblige me by reading this letter to the Convention, that justice may be done, and giving it the same publicity as was given in your speech to the accusation. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

TELEGRAMS.

Russia Reported to be Massing Troops on the Danube.

Statements in the House of Commons Relative to the Abyssinian Expedition.

Italy Pledged to Observe the September Treaty.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of Russia Reported to be Massing Troops on the Danube—Italy Pledged to Observe the September Convention.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

The *Patrie* to-day, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

La France, in its issue of this morning, asserts that the Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September Convention as it now stands, and also to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the Kingdom.

ABYSSINIA AND MEXICO.

The Expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition—The War to be Closed this Season — England's Relations with Mexico.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. DISRAELI gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at the last session of the Government.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from Gen. NAPIER gave reason to hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Lord STANLEY made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declined all intercourse with those Powers which recognized the late Empire.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Clerkenwell Explosion—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Cambridge Member.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Coroner's jury have concluded the protracted investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to-day rendered their verdict. They bring the charge of murder against the prisoners BARRETT, ENGLISH, O'KEEFE, MULLANY, the two DESMONDS, the woman ANN JUSTICE, and others whose names have not yet been made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of ALLEN, who was recently discharged, but has been rearrested. The verdict concludes by severely censuring the Metropolitan Police in the Clerkenwell district for lack of activity and vigilance.

The indications are that Mr. BERESFORD HOPE will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The seat was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. SELWYN to the Bench.

JOHN CURTIN, an inn keeper, and DAVID MURPHY, a writer, were arrested at Cork yesterday on a general charge of complicity in Fenian movements. Mr. MURPHY had but recently arrived from the United States.

Suspension of the New Postal Treaty Between England and the United States.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. HUNT, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both Governments to revise certain points which had been mutually overlooked, and which it was necessary to set right.

Mr. Train's Lecture in Dublin—The Police in Attendance—Jury Discharged.

DUBLIN, Friday, Feb. 21.

The audience at TRAIN's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons present, who hissed the speaker, were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented any serious personal violence or disloyal demonstrations.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of JOHN MARTIN and the other parties on trial for participating in the Fenian funeral procession, and have been discharged.

Mr. Train's Lecture as a Speculation.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says:

"As a speculation it was an entire failure."

INDIA.

Reported Revolt Among the Prisoners in India.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21—Evening.

The *Evening Globe* has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 21.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention were engaged to-day in discussing the suffrage question. On the Conservative side it was asserted that the white men of the State would never submit to negro rule, and that the men who fought under LEE would sooner come out and lie in the graves with those who had gone before them.

The name of LEE elicited applause from the white spectators, which was checked by the chair.

The Speaker said the whites wished the blacks well, and would be willing to be taxed heavily to colonize them on the best lands the Government owned.

Two black delegates replied, urging the right of the negro to suffrage and his capacity to use it for good.

The Convention adjourned till Monday, to observe to-morrow as a holiday.

Removal of Civil Officers in Richmond by Gen. Schofield.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 21.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day removed the City Recorder and eleven Magistrates of the Hustings Court, for having permitted tobacco inspectors to qualify without taking the required oath of office.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Feb. 21.

In the Convention, to-day, a member stated that Gen. GILLEM would not enforce collections under the last Tax ordinance, but would under such an ordinance as himself would suggest. It is probable a new ordinance comforming to the General's ideas will be adopted.

Section 19 of the Bill of Rights provides an educational qualification for holding office.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last night, after adopting a resolution in consonance with the principles of the National Democratic Party, and electing delegates to the National Convention. Messrs. W. S. FEATHERSTONE, E. M. YERGER, E. C. WALTHAM and W. T. MORTON are delegates for the State at large.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Convention is still engaged in the discussion of suffrage. No vote was taken nor was any other business of importance transacted. Various railroad propositions involving an increase of the State liabilities to over $5,000,000, have been laid before the Convention, but none of them have been acted upon except the one indorsing a million of bonds for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

In the Convention the day was consumed in debate. Several leading colored delegates have gone to Washington, with a view to ascertain the probable reception of colored Congressmen and the chance of obtaining from Congress land for the negroes.

The New Mayor of Charleston

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The new military Mayor, Gen. BURNS, entered upon his duties to-day.

The Florida Conventions.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Feb. 21.

The Convention to-day adopted several articles of the Constitution. Hereafter they are to have night sessions to expedite business.

The State Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, February 21.

Mr. MERRITT, from the Committee on Revision, presented a report as to the manner of submitting the Constitution to the people.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses reported adversely to appointing a special committee to audit claims against the Convention, and in favor of directing the Comptroller to audit and pay all such accounts. Report accepted.

A minority of the same Committee reported in favor of rescinding the limitation upon the gross amount to be paid the two papers publishing the Convention proceedings, while a majority of the same Committee recommended limiting the amount to be paid to $8,787 50. Both of the reports were ordered printed.

The report of Mr. MERRITT, from the Select Committed, appointed to determine as to the manner of submitting the Constitution to the people, recommends that the amended Constitution be submitted at the next general election.

Also, that the Secretary of State cause the Constitution as proposed, together with the forms of the ballots to be used, to be published twice in the public journals of the State previous to the election next Fall.

At noon the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock on Monday evening.

A Trader Robbed of $7,000 in Gold—$17,000 Stolen from a County Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. A. J. COOPER, of the firm of BLAIR, COOPER & Co., merchants of New-Mexico, was robbed of 307 ounces of gold, valued at about $700, on the cars between Kansas City and St. Louis, on Wednesday night, the 11th inst. The gold was abstracted from a valise, and not missed until COOPER arrived here. $1,000 reward for the detection of the thief or thieves, and $1,000 for the recovery of the treasure, have been offered. Mr. BLAIR was formerly a resident of Cincinnati, and Mr. COOPER of Burlington, Iowa.

The safe of the Treasurer of Louisa County, Iowa, was robbed by burglars on the night of the 7th inst. of $17,000. The names of the supposed burglars are H. C. STONE and T. W. HORTON, and $1,000 reward is offered for their apprehension, and $1,000 for the recovery of the money.

A Wife Accidentally Killed by Her Husband—A Serious Railroad Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, Feb. 21.

This afternoon a man named JOHN JOHNSON, of this city, accidentally shot his wife in the head, killing her instantly.

A man named SWEENY, who was working in the Oxford mine, was killed by the falling of a portion of the roof at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday a Lehigh Valley railroad car, drawn behind the Lackawanna and Bloomburg train, ran off the track at Pittston, in consequence of a broken rail, and after being dragged several hundred feet broke loose from the train, was precipitated down an embankment eighteen feet into the Northbranch Canal, turning over and breaking in two as it fell. Ten or twelve passengers were injured, none seriously, however, except Bishop STEVENS, of the diocese of Pennsylvania. It is thought he will recover.

Fire in Natick—Arrest of an Alleged Incendiary.

WORCESTER, Mass, Friday, Feb. 21.

Another fire in Natick destroyed Howe's Buildings early this morning. The occupants were J. T. HOWE, fancy-goods store and tenement; D. J. PIERCE, jewelry store; and the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. The fire caught from a stove in the jewelry store. The total loss is about $8,000. A small insurance was effected on the property on the 18th inst.

JOHN ANDERSON, Framingham, has been committed in default of $10,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of setting fire to Culter's Mills at Ashland, which were destroyed by fire on Dec. 28.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Chicago—Spurious Money Seized.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 21.

United States detectives to-day made a descent on a house in May-street, arresting four persons and capturing $40,000 in counterfeit fractional currency, dies, plates, &c. The parties were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

The establishment of A. G. GARFIELD, on the corner of Franklin and Harrison streets, for the manufacture of stamped tin and japanned ware, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $20 000. The insurance was not ascertained.

The Board of Trade will hold no session to-morrow, and Banks will be closed.

Fire in Tallahassee, Florida—A Soldier Burned to Death.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Feb. 21.

The building occupied by Messrs. KIRKSEY & JOHNSON was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in a vacant store next to the North State Bank, which sustained some injury. Messrs. KIRKSEY & JOHNSON are insured for $30,000 on stock, and $4,000 on building, in the Home Company of New-York, Gulf State, and Home, of New-Haven. A soldier, named PIATT, was caught by a falling wall, and burned to death. Several other persons were injured. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

The St. Patrick's Society of Canada—Military Precautions.

MONTREAL, Ca., Friday, Feb. 21.

Bishop BOURGET, patron of the St. Patrick's Society, intends an investigation into its affairs.

A suspicious circumstance is said to have taken place a few nights since which has caused the military authorities to take extra precaution in guarding the magazine and approaches to St. Helen's Island. Some changes in the artillery force have also taken place in consequence.

DESLAURIERS & OUIRNETTE's carriage factory took fire this morning. The work-shops and contents were destroyed.

The New Tariff in New Brunswick—Changes Proposed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Feb. 21.

An important meeting, composed of the leading merchants of this city, was held here yesterday to take action respecting offensive duties imposed on certain articles by the new tariff, and resolving that representations be made to the Dominion Government indicating the changes desired.

The Press of the city also held a meeting and passed resolutions strongly opposing the imposition of newspaper postage.

Hon. W. B. KINNEAR, member of the Legislative Council and Judge of the Probate Court, is dead.

Fire in a Woolen Mill at Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Friday, Feb. 21.

A fire this morning in the "picker-room" of the Russell Mills seriously damaged the valuable machinery, and will compel a suspension of work. The loss is insured, but the stoppage of the works is unfortunate, as large orders were on hand for the manufacture of cotton duck.

The Constabulary Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

An order has passed the Legislature of this State referring the question to the Supreme Court, whether the Governor's veto of the State Constabulary law is valid; the veto not having been sent in within five days after the law was repealed, as required by the Constitution of the State.

The Presidency—Mr. Pendleton in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Dayton *Ledger* of the 19th, in defining its position, says that GEO. H. PENDLETON will carry the State of Ohio by 20,000 majority in the next Presidential contest, and that he is the only Democrat for whom the State is sure.

A National Bank in Bethel, Conn., Closed.

BETHEL, Conn., Friday, Feb. 21.

The Bank Commissioners closed the First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., on Thursday. The Cashier is under arrest. A very large amount of certificates had been issued.

The Ohio Legislature—Railroad and Telegraph Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 21.

The House Committee on Railroads has reported against the repeal of the law to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and the Telegraph. The report was laid on the table.

Woolen Mill Burned in Pennsylvania—Loss $40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Friday, Feb. 21.

The woolen mill of JOSEPH B. SCATCHARD, at Germantown, has been entirely destroyed, with its contents. Loss $40,000. Partially insured.

The Canal State Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of citizens held on 'Change this morning, forty delegates were appointed to represent Buffalo at the Canal Convention to be held in Albany on Tuesday next.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Radical Moderation—Negro Officeholding—The Basis of Representation—The Judiciary and Jury Systems—The Contest for the Republican Nomination for Governor—The Anti-Convention Candidate—The Money Question.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

The most remarkably rapid change I have ever seen is that which has taken place within a day or two in the temper and disposition of the majority of the Convention. From being uncompromisingly and arrogantly radical and reliant on their numerical superiority on the floor, they have become pliant, yielding and conciliatory, apparently anxious to remove rather than create obstacles to harmonious action, to facilitate rather than retard business. Two days ago no one could have expected that the majority would ever have agreed to strike out the tenth section of the franchise article of the Constitution declaring that every qualified elector (of course including every qualified negro elector) should be eligible to office in Georgia. It was thought, and many of them so said, that they would never surrender this enunciation of a "great republican truth." But it has been stricken out, and the great truth finds no place in the fundamental law.

Some of the moderates, who occupy a middle ground between the Radicals and the "Hancock Democrats," are very much disgusted at the "dodge" which they say the Radicals have practiced in this matter. It was done, they allege, to enable the Radicals to say to the white population of Northern Georgia and to the white voters everywhere: "We have given you relief, and while we have given the negro the right to vote as we were obliged to do by the Reconstruction laws, we have not given them the right to hold office," while at the same time they can say to the black population of Middle and Southern Georgia: "We have removed every distinction between you and the white man, we have abolished forever the disabilities of your race, and you are as free to vote and hold office as any man in Georgia." Several of the *moderados* have said this; indeed, Mr. AKERMAN so charged in his speech, and they assert of their own knowledge that leading Radicals have used this doublefaced language when occasion required them to conciliate a North Georgian or a negro from "the black belt." However this may be, whether the motive was pure or dishonest, the fact is indubitable that by adopting this course they have to a great extent disarmed a very formidable opposition. Some new counselor behind the scenes must have been at work, who is a far more astute and skillful manager than any of those who undertook at first to direct the proceedings of the majority.

A short time ago it was insisted that the sole basis of representation in both branches of the Legislature should be population; that any other basis would be unjust and anti-republican, and that it would give the white aristocracy undue power over the "toiling millions." According to the present system the Senatorial Districts are composed of three adjoining counties, and have each one representative in the Senate. Population has nothing to do with them. For the lower House each county has one representative, and the thirty-seven most populous and largest counties have two representatives—making in all 169 members. It has been found that this was the fairest and most practical arrangement of a difficult question that could be adopted. Were population made the sole basis, several counties in Northern Georgia, where the population is very sparse, would have no separate representation, but would be grouped together in districts of two or three to entitle them to a representation, which, in "the black belt" in Southern Georgia, and in the counties in which the chief cities are situated, where the negro population predominates largely, the representation would be immensely increased, thus really insuring the supremacy of the negro element in the Legislature. It was unnatural, therefore, that the white population should oppose such a change; nor is it unreasonable to apprehend that, were it carried out, their opposition would endanger, certainly, and would probably defeat the adoption of the Constitution. The majority saw this, and, wishing to avoid the danger, have agreed to leave the Senate and the arrangement of the Senatorial Districts exactly as it is, and only to change the representation in the House by giving one additional representative to the large cities of Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Columbus, thus making the lower branch of the Legislature consist of 174 members instead of 169. It is true that had they insisted on carrying out their first plan, and made the negro population in sixty counties the real rulers of the situation, their Constitution would have been almost certainly defeated. But it is not the less true that they saw the danger, and have determined to avoid it by wise concession. It is said that Gov. BROWN has been active in his efforts to control and modify the extreme measures of the Radicals, and that he has made the doubt as to the ratification of the Alabama Constitution a powerful lever to move the obstinacy of BRYANT and his coadjutors. After the question of representation is finally settled, the rest of the report on the Legislative Department will be passed without much debate. When the article on the judiciary comes up, however, considerable controversy will take place, and progress will be much slower. The report proposes a complete change both in the mode of selecting the judicial officers and in their term of service, the avowed object being to make the Judges independent of popular elections by their being appointed by the Governor instead of being elected by the people, and by doubling the present term of office. Now all the Judges, except those of the Supreme Court, are elected, and the Radicals are strongly in favor of retaining the elective system, that the people may have a direct voice in the selection of their judiciary. They will also strenuously oppose the extension of the official term. Now the Judges of the Supreme Court serve for six years. The report proposes they shall be appointed for twelve years, and in the same way with all other Judges. Another stumbling block to harmonious progress will be the jury system. The Committee's report proposes that "the General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors;" that "there shall be no distinction between the classes of persons who compose grand and petit jurors;" and that "jurors shall receive no fee or compensation for their services." The declared purpose of this proposition is to remove the danger of ignorant, inexperienced and corruptible, if not corrupt negroes being put on juries, by ordering the selection of upright and intelligent persons, and by providing that no one shall be paid for service on a jury. The Radicals will certainly oppose these restrictions, even though they apply alike to whites and blacks, on the presumption that they will operate practically as an exclusion of negroes from the jury-box.

The contest for the office of Governor, or rather for the Republican nomination, is actively waged by the friends and adherents of the two prominent candidates. Mr. BULLOCK, I still think, has the advantage, although he has not been declared to be "eminently fitted for the place" by as many town and village meetings as his adversary, Mr. FARROW. Mr. BULLOCK, too, has the advantage in point of means and power to influence others; but Mr. FARROW has the great recommendation in Southern estimation of being "to the manner born," while BULLOCK is a native of New-York, who only came to Georgia in 1860 or 1861. Both are fully up to the requirements of Radicalism. Neither has "any use for" Mr. JOHNSON, and each outvies the other in the fervor of his faith in the infallibility of Congress. The anti-Conventionists and anti-Radicals will almost certainly support Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, now a resident of this city, as their candidate. He is a comparatively young man, of unblemished character, of high social standing, of considerable talent and culture, a very fluent popular speaker, and of more fame as a soldier than any of the survivors of the war who had not been educated to the profession of arms. He is universally known and respected, and would certainly prove a most formidable competitor before the people, should he be able to hold the office. If the test oath be required, of course he could not enter the race. But if it should not, as he is not disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment, his election would be certain, if he consents to run. Should Mr. WILSON succeed in removing the disabilities of Ex-Gov. BROWN, Messrs. BULLOCK and FARROW will have to be vigilant or he will get the inside track.

The glad tidings were announced this morning that the military treasurer had arrived with $20,000, to be distributed among the members and officers of the Convention. This sum will give them about $100 each. They can only look for $10,000 more from Gen. MEADE. But the loan is again spoken of. It is said that the parties who proposed to make the loan hesitated to complete it on the advice of Gov. BROWN, their lawyer, who has hitherto doubted the prudence of their doing so, as he thought it very probable that the Constitution would be defeated and that the money would never be repaid. Now that the declared right of the negro to hold office is stricken out, and there is a strong probability that representation will be harmoniously settled, he advises his clients that they may safely lend the money. I know that the negotiator of the loan, Mr. HOPKINS, has stated the foregoing to be the case, and therefore it is safe to suppose that he is well informed. It would take nearly $100,000 to pay the Convention up to to-day. It would, therefore, take $70,000 in addition to the sums received from Gen. MEADE. They will probably sit for twenty days more, so that, allowing for the $10,000 which the General promises to pay, it will require a loan of $100,000 to give the members and officers "their due."

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All Grades of Waltham Watches

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BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Those who overtax the voice in singing or public speaking will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For throat diseases and coughs the Troches are of service.

The Whole Fabric of the Nervous System becomes regulated by toning and invigorating the nerve fluid. To succeed in doing so, partake of Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, and no case of neuralgia, nerve-ache, or other nervous complaints, can long exist; this medicine being a complete antidote for such maladies. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons, and organs, of six first-class makers at bargains, for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., Cured by Mettam's Galvano Electro Metallic Insoles.

LORIN, BROOKS & SONS, No. 431 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—TUCKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 20, Mr. GEO. B. CURTIS, of Enfield, N. C., to Miss FANNIE M. TUCKERMAN, daughter of Wm. Tuckerman, of Portsmouth, N. H. No cards.

HOARE—DILLON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. G. Dorris, JAMES P. HOARE, Esq., of New-York, late Captain Third Regiment R. I. V., to MARY, daughter of the late Gerald Dillon, Esq., and grand-daughter of Col. Arthur Du Bourdieu, C. B.

KEOGH—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. A. Keogh, AUSTIN W. KEOGH to EMILY MARTIN, daughter of the late Thomas Martin.

RAYMOND—NICHOLLS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Theodore S. Brown, of Brooklyn, JAMES RAYMOND to JULIET AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas Nicholls, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BAMBER.—At Woodland Plantation, near New-Orleans, suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 13, JOHN HENRY, only son of Capt. John S. and Ellen J. Bamber, in his 23d year.

The relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Peter A. Hepburn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, Major DANIEL HANFORD CURTIS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 40 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOODELL.—On Friday, Feb. 21, of inflammation of the bowels, JAMES GAFF, second son of Alfred and Euphemia J. Goodell, aged 10 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 229 9th-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAUTEGEIN.—Suddenly and accidentally, on Thursday, Feb. 20, our beloved brother and brother-in-law, FREDERICK H. GRAUTEGEIN, in the 41st year of his age, a native of Wiesbaden.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 19 Amity-st., New-York, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS GRAUTEGEIN,
GEORGE WERNER,
WILLIAM WERNER.

HAMILTON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 21, MORTIMER W. HAMILTON, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 356 West 33d-st., on Sunday, at 12¼ o'clock.

KIP.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, after a short illness, B. LIVINGSTON KIP, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

PLESLIN.—At St. Louis, on Sunday, Feb. 16, ELIZA, widow of the late Wm. Pleslin, in the 59th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her sons-in-law, D. H. Fowler and Charles H. Delamater, Boston Road, near 5th-st., Morrisania. Train leaves Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th st., at 2½ o'clock.

PINCHOT.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 20, EDGAR MAPLES, only child of Edgar and Marie A. Pinchot, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 241 West 23d-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Milford, Penn., for interment.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, CAROLINE STREET, wife of Eldridge G. Roberts, and only daughter of Capt. Charles James Street, Belgravia, London.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, ALFRED L. REYNOLDS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STREW.—At Flemington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 20, Major JOHN STREW, in the 76th year of his age. He died as he has lived, a faithful, devoted and consistent Christian.

☞ Madison and Chenango County papers please copy.

WILLARD.—At Troy, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, MARCIA, youngest daughter of John H. Willard, in the 21st year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RACINE,

KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.

CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,

No. 209 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

Feb. 17, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.

JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to incur loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.

January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N.Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U.S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, {more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest,} $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,

THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 21, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 as DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 AS DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MICHIGAN SECURITIES WANTED.—Michigan State 7s, Detroit City 7s, Michigan State 6s, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of THOMASS & CO., entered into on the 9th day of January, 1867, is hereby dissolved by consent. Mr. DANIEL WINKENS is alone authorized to liquidate and wind up the affairs of the firm up to Dec. 31, 1867.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1868.

JOHN J. THOMASS.

D. WINKENS.

MR. ISAAC ISELIN, BROTHER OF our Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN, is this day admitted a member of our firm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868. A. ISELIN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MILL PROPERTY AND MACHINERY FOR SALE—In a flourishing village forty miles from New-York, and but little competition. Address MILLER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—SUPERIOR CHANCE TO ASSOCIATE with a responsible man in a safe, paying business. Address Box No. 15, Station A, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP ADRIFT IN THE EAST River, a CANAL BOAT. Owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. No. 69 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

246 VALUABLE LOTS

ON CENTRAL PARK

And 57th, 58th, and 59th sts., 6th and 7th avs., 67th, 68th, and 69th sts., and 10th and 11th avs.

ALSO,

House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st.,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN, DECEASED.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1. The block of ground, comprising 64 lots, facing Central Park, bounded by 58th-st., 59th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

2. The tract of land, comprising 54 lots, in the block bounded by 57th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

3. The block of ground, composing 64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs.

4. The block of ground, comprising 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the double frame dwelling-house thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman.

5. The four-story brown-stone dwelling-house and lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25x60, with party walls; lot 25x91.2 deep.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to

C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., Attorneys for Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,	Toilet Sets,	Tool Chests,
Plated Tea Sets,	Bronzed Tea-kettles,	Meat Safes,
Cake Baskets,	Bronzed Urns,	Tables,
Vegetable Dishes,	Fire Sets,	Perambulators,
Butter Dishes,	Copper and Brass Kettles,	Fenders,
Liqueur Stands,	Iron Utensils,	Fancy Steps,
Casters,	Fancy Chairs,	Step-Ladders,
Egg Stands,	Plate Warmers,	Brooms & Brushes,
Trays,	Meat Dishes,	Knives and Forks,
Toast Racks,	Dish Covers,	Plated Knives and Forks,
Japan Trays,	Ivory Cork Screws,	Fire Stands,
Coal Vases,	Camp Chairs,	Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salerooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S LIBRARY.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, and following days, at 7 o'clock P.M., THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE LATE THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., for many years Rector of Grace Church, comprising a large and select assortment of books in the various departments of literature.

This library is the collection of a lifetime, and contains much that is valuable and rare: Commentaries, Lectures, rare Sermons, Works on Divinity, illustrated, Standard and Classical Works, &c., &c. Among these are the "History of the University of Oxford," 2 vols., folio, 1814—25 copies only printed; "History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton and Westminster," colored plates; "History of the University, Cambridge, its Colleges and Public Buildings;" large Paper Proofs on India Paper, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FIFTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, 50,000 TONS of coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1868.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,

AUCTIONEER,

of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.	30 Ambulances.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.	5 Office Wagons.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.	3 two-horse Wagons.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.	4 Iron Safes.
2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead.	6 Corn Mills.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.	29 Ambulance Wheels.
869 sets head-mule Harness.	Veterinary and other Tools.
300 Army Wagons.	Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application.

Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER AND ORDNANCE STORES

At Private Sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mule, ambulance, artillery, plow and truck harness, reins, mule and horse collars, McClellan artillery and valise saddles and bridles, halters, surcingles, double lines, horse brushes, army blankets, hospital, wall and wedge tents, army clothing, muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

A. HITCHCOCK, Agent, No. 48 Dey-st.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF NINETY-TWO valuable lots on 8th and 9th avs., 124th, 125th, and 126th sts., being part of the estate of J. R. Walter, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) by order of Ann Walter, executrix:

Entire block, bounded by 8th and 9th avs., 124th and 125th sts., sixty-four lots.

125th-st., southwest corner 9th-av., seven lots.

125th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., fourteen lots.

9th-av., northeast corner of 126th-st., ten lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance April 1st.

Book maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 67th-st., near Hamilton Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Third-av. Railroad Company:

67TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 275 feet east of 3d-av., near Hamilton Park.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the old established salesroom of Mr. H. D. Miner, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, where they will hold weekly sales for the benefit of those preferring to remove their effects. They will also continue the sales of paintings, statuary and other works of art at their fine art gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. Particulars in time. By order of the assignee.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY next, Feb. 25, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, at 12 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOSEPH MAGUIRE, Auctioneer, 6 lots on the south side of 57th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 6th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. MACNAIR, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN N. BILLINGS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW SIMPSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISABELLA WOODWARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON VAN VALKENBURGH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Strauss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.

f15-1w3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gilbert M. Todd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.

f15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Lay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 13th day of February, 1868.

f15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William C. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and were all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1868.

f8-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1868.

f15-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 560.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REINHARD D. SCHRIEFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reinhard D. Schriefer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f22-law3wSa* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID S. ORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David S. Orth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f8-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. CABLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Cable, of North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867.

f8-law3wSa JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee, White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph L. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f8-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS M. FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus M. Ferris, of Lewisboro, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867.

f8-law3wSa* JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee, White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert H. Wright, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1867.

f15-law3wSa* L. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN H. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Owen H. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f15-law3wSa* HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS BENNETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Francis Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f8-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND COFFIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of "Coffin & Haydock," who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. STRAW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. KIRK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cowley & Kirk, of New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN WICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO FOSTER and MARIUS C. C. CHURCH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Horatio Foster, of the City of New-York, in said district, and Marius C. C. Church, of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.

f22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1868.

f22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. DWIGHT, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, at New-York, the 13th day of February, 1868.

f15-law3wSa JAMES WOOD, No. 22 South William-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

f15-law3wSa* J. M. ANDREWS, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of SAMUEL LITTLE, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

f15-law3wSa* JNO. HALLOCK DRAKE, of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MIGEL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Migel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f22-law3wSa* ISAAC A. CRANE, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867.

o19-law6mSa* PETER COLYER, Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wS*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no incumbrance but himself and wife; is fully competent in the business; taking care of graperies and such; both are Scotch; best of reference given. Address THOS. MUN, Woodbridge, Conn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and understands her business well; has the best of reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store, till suited.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting; has good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing for a private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 353 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with washing and ironing, or as cook; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at 61 West 12th-st. City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A PLACE as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; would assist in washing if required; has best City references. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also, operate on the sewing-machines; best of City reference. Call at 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as nurse, or would attend an invalid. Call at No. 9 5th-st., rear basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day or week as seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at 318 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few more engagements by the day or week; good reference if required. Call at No. 211 East 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION A COOK BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; good references given. Call at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES washing done by Mrs. MURPHY, 340 East 11th-st.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, would like to engage with some private family by the day, week or month; is a good operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, if required. Call at No. 78 Carmine-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will assist in a garden and make himself useful; good reference from his last place. Address K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A practical workingman of long experience in the raising of all kinds of crops and stock; wife a first-class dairy woman. Address H. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,508 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a place of six acres near Prospect Park; must thoroughly understand the culture of vegetables and fruits, and also have sufficient knowledge of ornamental flower-gardening as may be necessary to improve and keep the same in good taste. A handy, useful and industrious man, with satisfactory reference, only need apply at Sharkey's Marble Works, near Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A COMMISSION house, an active young man of good character and habits, acquainted with the buyers of iron and hardware. Apply with name, references, and salary required, to Box No. 184 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, AS good plain gardener and coachman; none need apply without good recommendations, at No. 85 Duane-st., up stairs, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, writing a good and rapid hand; salary $350. Apply to Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC MAP engraver. Address A. B. C., Box 137 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS

MUSLINS,

MUSLINS,

MUSLINS.

The best selected stock in the City, embracing NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTAS, UTICAS, and other popular brands; also

UTICA SHEETINGS in	5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS in	8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.
WALTHAM SHEETINGS in	6-4, 8-4 and 9-4 widths.
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS in	8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths.

All of which are retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

S. CANTRELL.

BALLS AND PARTIES.

WHITE LINEN GAITERS.

WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT LEGRAIN'S.—CLOAKS, TO CLOSE THE entire stock, have been reduced, 75c. per dollar. A new assortment of 500 cloaks, which were not exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced. Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $3, reduced from $10, $12 and $15; opera cloaks at $8 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced 30c. per dollar.

LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 46TH-ST.—Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach a sermon to business men THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited. Also on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Baptisms afternoon at 2½, and evening 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, Mr. EARLE will hold farewell social meetings with children at 3½ P. M., and adults at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. WAYLAND S. HOYT on TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, each succeeding evening same hour.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—The hour of evening service has been changed from 7½ P. M. to 4 P. M. On SUNDAY, the 23d inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., at 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service, "Come unto Him," &c., from Handel's "Messiah."

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York Colored Young Men's Christian Association will be held at St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Annual sermon by Rev. JNO. PETERSON. Address by Rev. B. F. DECOSTA. Reading of annual report. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Public invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Children and the Child-like.* All welcome.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.—Hon. WARREN CHASE will lecture before this Association, at Masonic Hall, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 23, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st.—Open every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SACRED CONCERT.

IN THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. ROGERS,) 5th-av., corner 21st-st., ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE "THIRD, OR IMPERIAL MASS," OF HAYDN.

Together with other selections of the best character will be performed. The whole under the direction of Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist of the Church. Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist, will also assist. Tickets, $1 each.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. S. CAMPBELL will officiate.

AFTERNOON SERVICES WILL BE resumed in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., (Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, and continue till further notice. Morning services at 10½. Free seats. Lent services—WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., with lecture; 4 P. M.; FRIDAYS, 10 A. M., 7½ P. M., with lecture.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, whose aim is to aid the whole Church in the work of Evangelizing the masses, will hold their second public meeting in Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 23, in the church corner Lafayette and Clinton avs., (Dr. Buddington's,) at 7½ P. M. The meeting will be addressed by GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Rev. Drs. DURYEA, BUDINGTON, and others. No collection.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, University-place, corner 10th-st. Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and HENRY DAY, Esq., will take part in the services.

REUNION OF THE DUANE M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL, to be held SUNDAY, Feb. 23, in the Church, Hudson-st., near Spring. Sermon in the morning by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D. Afternoon session at 2 o'clock, to consist of singing by the school and addresses by Rev. JOHN PARKER, Mr. JOHN R. TERRY and others. All who were ever connected with the old school are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. The essay by Mr. MORRIS A. TYNG. Young men cordially invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN—BY REV. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Church on Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Responsibility of Young Men for the Immortality of their Influence on Society.* Young men cordially invited.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, a Trance Medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Resurrection* and *The Atonement.* Mr. ANDERSON, the Spirit Artist, will give a parlor entertainment on the evening of the 27th February, at No. 124 West 46th-st., for the benefit of this Society. The public invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*He Must Increase.* And Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF. Previous to the sermon a Prayer-meeting will be held in the lecture-room, to commence at 6 o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fourth lecture on *Geology and the Bible.* Subject—*Coal and Iron, Gold and Diamonds.* Galleries free.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. for one hour before sermon.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—With divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and discourse in the evening by Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., on *Evangelizing the City.*

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on *The Church of Our Father—a Plea for Worship and Word, for Fellowship and Culture,* in Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free) Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. ASH WEDNESDAY services at 9½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.; also, THURSDAY EVENINGS, during Lent, at same hour, with sermons by the different City clergy.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening, (7½ o'clock.)—*Destiny of Existing Political Systems in the Light of Prophecy.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. G. G. LYON, of the German Conference, formerly senior officer on the Staff of Major-Gen. SIGEL, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Brotherhood will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway. Sermon by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SERVICES AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (Congregational,) in 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On next Sabbath evening the Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, will continue the series of lectures on *The Life of Christ.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. WILLIAM RUDDER, D. D., at 10½ and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING, CORNER Grand and Allen sts., SUNDAY, Feb. 23, forenoon and afternoon preaching; afternoon by Sister BENSON. Come and help us in the name of the Lord. Come, sinner, come to Jesus.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.—TEMPORARY services in Harvard Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Morning prayer at 9¾; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½; Evening service at 7½. Rev. S. REES and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

A SINGULAR SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Children Trembling from the West.*—Hosea xi., 10.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7¼ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. WM. POTTER, of London, England, and others. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on the now closing events of the Christian dispensation. Seats free. No collection.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church will be open for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, (Feb. 23,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BETHANY MISSION, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 34th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come with us and we will do you good.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—THERE will be ordination to the priesthood in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A discourse in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, in memory of George Washington.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. C. ESRAY; at 7½ P. M., Rev. G. S. HARE, before the Young Men Christian Association.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

G. C. ESRAY, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, will repeat his sermon on *The Emblematic Mountains,* at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 23d, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will deliver a free lecture TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., on *The Adirondacks.*

HALL OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Mr. ROBT. E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

REV. DR. TUTTLE, RECTOR OF St. Luke's Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., next Friday, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 29th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, Chapel corner of 53d-st. and 3d-av. Preaching every LORD'S DAY morning at 10½, and evening at 7½.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1

Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
ALEPPO..........March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
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CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 8, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

FOR BALTIMORE, MD.—SATURDAY, FEB. 22.—Merchants' Dispatch Line.—Steamer PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading, and will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, as above, at 5 P. M.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND FLORIDA PORTS.—MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, Feb. 28; E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, March 6.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves. SATURDAY, Feb. 29
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
For the accommodation of shippers, freight will be received till hour of sailing.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 8:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages, on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also, several second-hand carriages; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Nos. 10 PINE-ST. AND 586 SIXTH-AV.
For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling houses and lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE AT No. 586 SIXTH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations, in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, &c.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 586 6th-av. and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NORTHEAST corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., opposite New-Haven and Harlem Railroad depots, close to Madison-square and the large hotels, suitable for family, hotel, restaurant, or large wine and grocery business; has fine vaults. Apply at the office of SANDS & DE PEYSTER, No. 31 Pine-st., or to JAMES HURRY, No. 139 West 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UN-furnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—89TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-av., a fine three-story and basement frame building, with two-story and basement extension, all filled in with brick; lot 40x100; building 35x20; extension 12x18. For particulars inquire north-west corner of 87th-st. and 3d-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 58TH-ST.—FINE corner lots, 150x100, cheap; others from 44th to 59th and 90th sts.; also, on Madison, 3d, 8th and 11th avs., Boulevard street lots, all localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, on West 22d-st.; price $29,000. Also a large number of others ranging in price from $7,500 to $80,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS, CENTRAL Park, 8th, 5th, Madison, 3d and 2d avs., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN FRANKLIN-av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., four new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick houses, brown-stone basements and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 11 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE LOW.—A large first-class high-stoop brick house and three lots; all improvements and garden; within half hour of Wall-st. WM. MORGAN, No. 50 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. [See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.]

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL-ST. and Fulton ferries, three-story brick house, extra fine order, 25x45, $15,000; small brick, $10,000; four-story, $21,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CO-OPERATION IN BUILDING.
Several gentlemen of Presbyterian and Congregationalist belief will, during the ensuing Summer, build for themselves residences on an avenue in New-Jersey, within an hour of New-York, in an elevated healthy location. The avenue crosses the railroad by a bridge, consequently there are desirable building places immediately up to the station, all commanding fine distant with beautiful near views, are free from nuisance or disagreeable objects, and certain to remain so. Surrounded by good church and school privileges already established and very accessible, and convenient for gentlemen doing business in New-York. These men control the land on the best side of this avenue, from the railroad station out to the distance of half a mile, and for the purpose of securing desirable sidewalks and other improvements, offer what themselves do not occupy in lots of about two acres to substantial men whose families will make good society and who will erect residences thereon worth from $4,000 to $6,000, and to such only. Arrangements have been made whereby those taking these lots may save the profits of middle men in building, but none will be compelled to avail themselves of this privilege.
It is evident to every one building thereon that it will be a good business operation, since each will reap the enhancing influence of the simultaneous building of all. It is believed that in the location healthfulness, accessibility, fine views, freedom from nuisance, and economy of coöperation, there is here afforded an opportunity to secure a pleasant home at a moderate price rarely to be met. On the avenue five houses will certainly be up by next Autumn, and we have reason to believe the whole half mile will be built upon within that time. Any wishing further information may address CO-OPERATION, Box No. 140 *New-York Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

SING SING—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in,) with conservatory, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST ORANGE, New-Jersey, a fine residence containing fourteen rooms, with one and a quarter acres of ground; fruit in abundance; shaded by fine old elms; a large barn and other outbuildings; icehouse filled; to be sold with or without furniture; also a residence splendidly located, containing eight rooms; lot 83x200; three minutes walk from depot, and one hour from City Hall. Address J. H. EDGAR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM of 75 acres, in the town of Flushing, L. I., nine miles from Hunter's Point Ferry and 43 minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings and pleasant surroundings; desirable as a gentleman's residence or for a market garden; will be sold at a bargain.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—A beautiful residence on the leading avenue, near depot; modern improvements; house large, location unsurpassed; fine garden, well fruited; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. HOYT & MILLER, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CHEAP FARM—FIFTY ACRES, GOOD dwelling house and large barn, nearly new; apple and peach orchard; 1½ miles from depot, 1½ hours from New-York; price $7,500. Apply to WESTERVELT & KING, No. 98 West-st., New-York, or W. S. STEVENS, Newmarket, New-Jersey Central.

$5,600, IF SOLD THIS MONTH, FOR a new cottage of seven rooms, with half an acre finely fruited; choice location; perfectly healthy; half-mile from depot; one hour from New-York; very cheap; owner gone South. Inquire of W. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J., or C. M. PLUMB, Custom-house.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—FIVE MILES EAST OF Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; 120 acres; well adapted for milk dairy; buildings good; plenty fruit of all kinds; will exchange for Brooklyn property. For particulars apply to J. S. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st.

FARMS, HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS IN and around Red Bank and on the Shrewsbury River, for sale or to rent by FRENCH & MERIGOLD, office near railroad depot, Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A first-class house, with modern improvements, and carriage-house, together with about thirty lots of land, beautifully situated. For particulars apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 feet, with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

STAMFORD—PLACES IN AND AROUND Stamford Village, at $8,000 to $30,000 and upward. A splendid place in the village at $40,000; very cheap at that. A few places to let at $700 to $2,500. ELBERT WHITE, Summer-st., Stamford, Conn.

HANDSOME LARGE HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, only $14,000; beautiful house and grounds in Rahway, $11,500; attractive homes at all prices.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—A FINE new country house for sale, 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railroad, 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.— Twenty lots for sale, eligibly located. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

HARDWARE.

CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established 1842.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.
Singly or in suites, well lighted and ventilated, suitable for bankers, brokers, and lawyers, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st. Apply on the premises, or to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONT-ing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, LARGE furnished house; 50x50; gas and water; stable accommodations for five or more horses; five acres ground; well shaded; within ten minutes walk of depot at Morristown, N. J.; twelve trains daily per Morris and Essex Railroad. For further information apply to No 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET—THE WHOLE FIRST floor No. 15 Centre-st., now occupied as a saloon, next to the corner of Chambers-st.; will be put in repair; suitable for a public office. Apply to
DAVID WOLFE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, THE BASE-ment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted and adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to
BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, AN ELE-gant three-story and basement house, No. 1 Belmont-place, Bergen, including a carriage-house and stable; ten minutes' from Jersey City by horse-cars; rent $500. Apply at No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, (EAST SIDE,) A house containing all the modern conveniences, with large grounds attached; stable, &c.; within eight minutes of ferry; good neighborhood. Address at once, Box No. 3,424 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 56 West 31st-st., being next the corners of 6th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a doctor or stores; rent $2,500. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 127 East 36th-st., near Park-av., north side, to a private family only; rent $2,000. For permits apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET WITH FURNITURE—HOUSE No. 215 East 10th-st., containing sixteen rooms. Inquire between 9 and 12 A. M., of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 152 Fulton-st., three doors east of Broadway. For further particulars inquire of
BROWN BROTHERS, No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 88 Amity-st., with all the modern improvements. Seen only by permit. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished. HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FOR-syth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in the most desirable parts of the City.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE—COMPLETELY FUR-nished, to rent; one hour from this City. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 89 Clinton-place (8th-st.) Apply to GEORGE J. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF years, a large store on Newark-av., Jersey City. Inquire on the premises, No. 64.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF APARTMENTS wanted for housekeeping by a private family, between 30th and 60th sts., 2d and 8th-av.; first floor preferred. Address, stating terms and location, A. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted for first-rate parties, in City and country, to let and for sale. Send full description and lowest price immediately.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (about eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSI-ble tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PER-sons four unfurnished rooms in a private dwelling-house; would like the location to be between 2d and 4th avs., and not above 30th-st. Address W. D. S., Box No. 167 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL house, adjacent to the shore; a retired location, accessible to the City, preferred. Address M., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GEN-tleman in a private family, who know they don't have to move May 1 next: he wants a good room, well furnished, hot and cold water and a good sized closet, with full or partial board; first-rate references given. Address GOODHUE, Box No. 3,574 General Post-office.

A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF FUR-NISHED rooms, connecting front and rear, in a first-class house, with all modern improvements, will be let to single gentlemen only, without board, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 171 7th-av., near 22d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ARE DESIROUS of letting two handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen without board; a first-class house in every particular; best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a lady, between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $15 a week; best reference given and required. Address SLOAN, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, (SEC-ond floor,) with board, in a private family, on West 18th-st., near 5th-av. Address A. A., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near Fifth-av. House and location first-class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SEC-OND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 22, at 1 P. M.
LA FAVORITA,
with Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Brignoli, Orlandi, Susini, Nicolao.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25—NORMA.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—LAST TWO OPERA NIGHTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Admission (no reserved seats) $1 to all parts of the house.
To avoid the immense rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.
With the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess			Mlle. TOSTEE
Fritz	M. GUFFREY	Gen. Boum	DUCHEME
Prince Paul	LEDUC	Baron Puck	LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog	WALTER	Nepomuc	MONIER
Wanda			Mlle. DE FELCOURT

and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22—
M. CARON'S BENEFIT.
On which occasion two of the most vivacious plays of the modern French stage will be presented for the first time.
UN TROUPIER QUI SUIT LES BONNES.
Comedie Vaudeville in three acts, and
ROGER BONTEMPS.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY. MATINEE AND EVENING.
LOTTA'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
TWO PIECES, SONGS, DANCES AND REELS.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
LOTTA'S	LOTTA'S
FAREWELL MATINEE.	FAREWELL NIGHT.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.	PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
FAMILY JARS.	FAMILY JARS.

MONDAY—CHANFRAU AND SAM.

EXTRA NOTICE.
BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"NEW-YORK'S FAVORITE DRAMATIC SON,"
CHANFRAU,
the great illustrator of modern peculiarities, in his wonderful delineation of
the peculiar Englishman,
SAM; VISCOUNT ROSLYN,
in "Dr. Walden's" original comedy of
SAM.
with a wonderful cast.
Sam..........CHANFRAU.
Dick..........C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
His original character.
Bill Crocket..........Dr. Walden.
His original character.
General Roslyn..........Mr. H. J. Jack.
Sir Ed. Ashton..........Geo. Stoddart.
Hon. Geo. Cropley..........F. Evans.
Arthur Shafton..........Geo. Jordan.
Jeames..........Beekman.
Laura Roslyn..........Miss Kate Newton.
Lady Cropley..........Mrs. H. Chapman.
Miss Eup. Lemia Roslyn..........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
Hon. Miss Emily Cropley..........Miss Isabel Freeman.
Blanche Normanfield..........Miss Ella Turner.
Marian Plushley..........Miss Cave.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Second appearance, since her severe illness, of the celebrated prima donna
Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
together with the following artists:
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
The prices will remain as usual.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT.
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna.
Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE "ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS for celebrating the Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY OF GEN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868, under the auspices of the Common Council of the City of New-York.
The Special Committee appointed by both branches of the Common Council, and empowered to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, Feb. 22, 1868, have decided upon the following
PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.
The Committee recommend that our citizens generally refrain from all secular employment, and close their respective places of business; that the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor, and the owners and occupants of public and private buildings in the City, display their flags from sunrise until sunset; and it is hereby ordered that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed, and the flags be displayed on the City Hall, and all other public buildings belonging to the City, from sunrise until sunset on said day.
A grand display of fireworks, under the supervision of J. G. & I. Edge, accompanied with music, will be given in the evening at the following places, viz.:
At the Battery—Music by the Fourteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn.
At the City Hall—Music by Grafulla's Band.
At Tompkins-square—Music by Wannemacher's Band.
At Madison-square—Music by Schneiler's Band.
At Bloomingdale road and 105th-st—Music by Miller's Band.
At Hamersley-square—Music by Hill's Band.
In the observance of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of Washington the Committee respectfully recommend that our citizens generally will manifest, as to them may appear most worthy and appropriate, such evidences of respect, love and attachment for the day and the man as will be best calculated to testify their devotion to his teachings, and as will tend to perpetuate a veneration for the principles of Liberty and Justice, of which he was the exemplar, and which, if fully understood and appreciated, would prove the richest legacy possible to transmit to our descendants.
By order of the Committee.
EDWARD CUDDY,
THOS. CONNOR,
ANTHONY MILLER,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
EUGENE WARD,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
HENRY MURRAY,
WILLIAM LAMB,
W. B. ROBERTS,
JOHN WEBBER,
GEO. W. CREGIER,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATION—AT Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, at 10, 2 and 7½ o'clock. NED BUNTLINE speaks morning and afternoon. Other eminent speakers at each concert. One thousand children form a chorus. DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY.
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—The great success that has attended the production of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
induces the management to offer it for repetition on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEE AT 2½.
MATINEE AT 2½.
MATINEE AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND DARING EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
in a most diversified selection of
BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL COMMENCE A SERIES OF
SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS.
The first entertainment will be given on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868,
in the large hall of the Cooper Union.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will assist in the inaugural exercises. For particulars see future advertisements. On business address
J. E. FROBISHER, No. 155 East 18th-st.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, from 9 to 1,
At his beautiful academy rooms,
LYRIC HALL.
Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Trenor at the rooms.

S. P. AVERY'S ART GALLERY
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark; Monday evenings from 7 until 10 P. M. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

FOURTH CLASSICAL SOIREE
of the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON OF 1867-68,
AT THE CONSERVATORY HALL,
No. 82 5th-av.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1868,
at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

HURRAH FOR THE MASQUERADE!!!—Ye merry ones—see the last No. of NICK NAX!!

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
SECOND LECTURE.
Subject: "A Journey to the Cannibal Country, Elephant Hunting, Serpents, &c.; Cape Lopez, Slave Barracoons."
Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, THIRD and LAST LECTURE: "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa; Types and Races of Mankind."

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

ANDREW JOHNSON, MY COMPLIMENTS to Your Excellency. I have this Washington's Birthday issued a campaign song for you and the people. The author. E. L. K.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SEC-ond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

E. C. ALLAIRE PIANO-FORTE TUNER, AT C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway. Orders by mail promptly executed.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
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MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
Mr. HARRISON, having assumed the management of Grand Opera in Pike's elegant establishment, begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with the following eminent artists, forming an Opera Troupe equal to any in the world:
Mme. PAREPA ROSA,
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signora ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Signor EMILIO PANCANI,
Herr THEODORE HABELMANN,
Signor ENRICO TESTA,
Signor GEORGIO RONCONI,
Signor FERANDO BELLINI,
Signor G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Signor NICOLO BARILI,
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL,
and other important artists, with whom engagements are now pending.
THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
on which occasion will be performed the opera of
NORMA,
with the following powerful cast.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna, who will make her first appearance in opera after her severe illness, and who in consequence of previous engagements cannot appear but for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signor PANCANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c., &c., &c.
Prices: Admission $1 50
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—FAUST.
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
The young American prima donna, whose marked success and great progress have been the themes of praise in every place she has visited, will make her reappearance on the stage of her native city in Gounod's grand romantic opera of Faust—the character of Marguerite being one in which the simplicity and grace of her style are eminently demonstrated.

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THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1868,
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7½,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
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ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

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Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of popular plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,
Will be presented the Comic Drama of
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss TIMONY.
It is respectfully announced that Oliver Goldsmith's sterling five act Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
is in rehearsal, and will be given for the first time in twelve months on
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and a splendid cast.
TUESDAY, Feb. 25—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 28—"OURS."
SATURDAY, Feb. 29—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Doors open at 7½: Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FIRST TIME IN TWELVE MONTHS,
ON
MONDAY, FEB. 24.

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SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FIRST TIME IN TWELVE MONTHS,
ON
MONDAY, FEB. 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Third and last week but one of
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by Messrs.
J. W. COLLIER and G. L. FOX.

TO-NIGHT at 8.	THIS AFTERNOON.
TO-NIGHT at 8.	THIS AFTERNOON.
Last time of FANCHON. FANCHON.	Last Matinee of LITTLE BAREFOOT. LITTLE BAREFOOT.

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MONDAY—THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
In a few days Mr. Fox's NEW PANTOMIME.

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NO. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Admission..........50 Cents.
WEDNESDAY and every evening during the week, by desire, will be repeated
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
with
J. K. MORTIMER as..........Badger
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr. as..........Bob, the Bootblack
Miss IRENE WORRELL as..........Lucy Fairweather
And with G. H. CLARK, T. L. DONNELLY, H. RYNER, and the whole strength of the Company in the cast.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
will appear in her great performance of Lady Eversleigh in NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Grand Jubilee Entertainments.
Two splendid Performances.
LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS JULIA DALY.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, EVENING at 7¾.

The Miller of New-Jersey.	The Female Detective.	Dick Turpin, Tom King, Gaynor and Goldsmith, Clog Dancers.
The Great Arabs.	Miss JULIA DALY in	Masters Martin and Collins.
Bollos and the Lifters.	six characters.	

Grand Melange—Magnificent Athletic Sports.
MONDAY EVENING, new spectacular drama of THE ROMANNANY; OR, FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.

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MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

"THE ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE" —Lecture, by Rev. EDWARD R. ROE, at Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, 24th February, at 7¾. Admission 25 cents.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY— Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Action on the Supreme Court—The Practice of Law under Great Advantages.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1868.

Connected with the introduction of TRUMBULL's bill to emasculate the Supreme Court by denying its jurisdiction on "political questions," there is a little incident worthy of record: Mr. TRUMBULL had been engaged in arguing a motion to dismiss the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. He had labored most assiduously to persuade the Court that it had no jurisdiction in the matter; but success is not always proportioned to effort in this world, and the Court had the temerity to decide against him. He heard the decision on Monday morning, and in less than half an hour after his ears had been regaled with its unwelcome words, he rushed into the Senate Chamber with the bill referred to. What the lawyer couldn't do, he thought the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee might; and since he couldn't persuade the Court, he thought the next best thing was to abolish it. "Vote as you please, but if you vote against NAPOLEON you'll be shot," and NAPOLEON was elected. "Decide as you please, your Honors," says Mr. TRUMBULL, "but if you decide against me I'll abolish you." It is a great pity that JEAFFRESON wrote his very readable book about lawyers before he had heard of such excellent material as this for a chapter in Strategic Practice—how convenient it is to have the lawyer blended with the Senator, and how sure the person in whom both these offices are united is to win his case. It may be doubted whether it is quite fair to the legal brethren throughout the country that Mr. TRUMBULL should enjoy a monopoly of such remarkable facilities in the professional line. Other lawyers have to argue their cases and carry their points in the laws as they stand, but the Illinois Senator has a workshop at his back, and if he can't suit his client in the ready-made department he takes his measure and guarantees a fit.

"Laws made to suit cases. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to L. TRUMBULL."

I submit whether there is any reasonable chance of competing against such extraordinary inducements as these few words set forth; and whether Mr. TRUMBULL will not, with this tempting signboard, be able to persuade more than his fair share of custom to his establishment. If I were a lawyer by profession, methinks I should enter a strong protest against it, but as I am only a newspaper correspondent, perhaps I ought to leave it to the legal profession to fight it out. Fair play is a jewel, however, and we may be pardoned a little intermeddling in so palpable a violation of fair play as this appears to be.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL is a very remarkable one in more respects than one. In the first place it denies the right of appeal from the dictum of a squad of captains and second lieutenants mustered together to try a question involving perhaps the life, liberty and property of ten millions of people. It says all such questions are "political" in their character. Well, suppose they are—does it follow that a military commission is more competent than the Supreme Court of the United States to determine them? If you want to find a state of profound and impenetrable ignorance on all political questions, where will you go to in preference to a military commission or the men likely to compose it? You might be accommodated occasionally by the *Herald*, but for an unfailing supply you must go the military "tribunals." But Mr. TRUMBULL not only excludes political questions from the Courts, but in their bill resolves himself into a Supreme Court to determine what are political questions, and solves his own conundrum by asserting that the Reconstruction bills are purely political in their character. To the legal and Senatorial mind it may appear perfectly competent for Congress thus to embody a law and a decision in the same act, but to the illegal and unsenatorial mind the precise character of a law would seem to be a question for the courts to decide. Otherwise, why may not Congress pass a law flagrantly violative of the Constitution of the United States, and keep it out of the Supreme Court by supplementing it thus:

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That this is a political law.

There is an old tradition of a public meeting, at which it was resolved: Firstly, that the earth belongs to the saints; and secondly, that the persons there assembled were the saints. The first of these was well enough, perhaps, for if the earth belongs to anybody, it certainly is not to the sinners, ergo it must be to the saints. But the second smacks of egotism, to say the least, and modesty ought to have suggested its impropriety. Mr. TRUMBULL's bill may serve to remind the reader of the proceedings of that assemblage, in that it declares first, that Congress alone can determine political questions, and secondly, that it is for Congress alone to say what constitutes a political question. As with the saints, so with the Senate—their first proposition is perfectly tenable, but the second, which is the clincher, is certainly open to debate.

A case, in many respects like that now pending in the Supreme Court, occurred in France forty years ago. There is sufficient analogy between the two to warrant a short extract from HARRIET MARTINEAU's *Thirty Years' Peace:*

"M. BERTIN, responsible editor of the *Journal des Debats*, was prosecuted for the following words which appeared in his paper on the accession of the new Ministry: "The bond of affection and confidence which united the monarch with the people is broken. Unhappy France! Unhappy King!" On these words a charge was founded of offence against the King's person and authority, on the ground that any impeachment of the King's judgment in choosing his Ministers, was an attack on his authority; and any declaration that there was no longer love between the King and his people, or between the people and their King, "was an offence against his person."

Substitute McARDLE for BERTIN, the Vicksburg What's-its-name for the *Journal des Debats*, and the Major-General-Commanding at Vicksburg for the King, and the parallel is preserved thus far. Unfortunately for France, however, they had no military commissions in running order at that time, and the King probably had no drummer boy at hand to organize one. So the case went to the highest Court in Paris, and here's what came of it:

"The Courts of Paris were above trifling like this. After a deliberation of three hours as to the form of the judgment, the conclusion was that M. BERTIN was acquitted because however improper might be the expressions of the article complained of, and however contrary to the moderation which should be preserved in discussing the acts of the Government, they did not constitute actionable offences against the royal person or dignity. Silence within the Court had been enjoined; but the acclamations with which the judgment was received were deafening; and they were caught up by the crowds outside, who soon, by their shouts, let all Paris know the result of the trial."

Here BERTIN got the start of McARDLE in the important point of being acquitted, but BERTIN's offence was only against a French King, whereas McARDLE's is against a United States Major-General. Now for the result of the acquittal in its effect upon the relationship between the King and the Court—and here permit me to change the *dramatis personæ* sufficiently to cast Mr. TRUMBULL in the *rôle* of King—to which I hope in these days of "strong government" the honorable Senator will have no objection, especially when I promise to remit him to his senatorial robes in five minutes by the watch. I quote from Book III., chapter 9, of the first volume of the work referred to.

"Early in January (1830) the king issued a notice to the Chambers to meet on the 2d of March. From this it was supposed that the representative part of the State was safe for the present. But there was evidently no improvement in the temper of the royal and governing clique. When the President of the Court which had acquitted M. BERTIN went, according to custom, to offer to the king and royal family the usual wishes for the new year, he met with a reception which showed that in France, as in England, the first gentleman in the empire could lose his good manners in personal pique."

Here I ask for a suspense of the parallel, because there is no evidence that when the case went against Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday he lost his good manners; or, if he did, he effervesced in the bill he introduced, and nobody noticed his wrath.

The upright judge, M. SEGUIER, who had asserted the function of his Court in the memorable words, "the Court gives judgments, and not services," offered congratulations to the king, with an expression of satisfaction in the privilege of a yearly audience to tender these wishes. The stern reply of the king was "that he desired the magistrates of the Court never to forget the important duties they had to fulfil, and to render themselves worthy of the marks of confidence they had received from their king." As for the royal ladies, the only word they had to give in reply to similar congratulations, was "passion," and all the courtiers behaved to the judges exactly after the manner of the royal family. Childish as this appears in the reading, it was of vast importance at the time, as showing that the Government could not tolerate the independent administration of justice—the most fatal of all symptoms.

The French Court fared better than the American for a like offence. All they did in France was to give their Honors the cold shoulder and tell them to "pass on" at the receptions; but here the proposition is to abolish the Court so far as the cases upon which a particular decision is desired are concerned. The crime in France in 1830, as in Washington in 1868, was the refusal of the Court to render "services" instead of "judgments."

Civil liberty is safe while the judiciary is pure. So wrote one who, though a conservative according to the latter-day standard, was a tolerably sensible sort of person. Mr. TRUMBULL evidently thinks so too, and has hit upon the novel and eminently earnest idea of abolishing the Court to keep it pure. It will doubtless console the Judges to be informed that the pending proposition is born of so high a motive.

CATO.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Observance of the Day—The Civic and Military Displays—General Suspension of Business.

The one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON will be celebrated in this City to-day, in the usual manner. A national salute will be fired at sunrise, as a fitting introduction to the events of the day. The public offices will be closed and all business, both public and private, suspended. The courts will also take a holiday. The shipping in the harbors and rivers will display their gayest colors. On the public buildings the Stars and Stripes will be run up at sunrise, and any private citizen that owns a flagstaff and a yard of bunting will doubtless make the most of them and fling his banner to the breeze.

THE CIVIC DISPLAY.

The Common Council have appropriated $15,000 for the celebration of the day, and the Joint Committee to whom the arrangements for the celebration have been entrusted, propose to spend this amount in fireworks and music. The grand display of pyrotechnics will, of course, take place, as usual, in the City Hall Park, preparations for the event having been in progress for several days past. The principal piece will be "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Grafulla's band will perform appropriate music during the evening. At the Battery there will also be a fine display of rockets, wheels and other fireworks. The band of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn will supply the music. At Tompkins-square a display of pyrotechnics will also take place, Wannemacher's band supplying the music. At Madison-square Schneller's band will perform; at Hammersly-square, Hill's band, and at the corner of Bloomingdale-road and One Hundred and Fifth-street, Miller's band. Fireworks are promised at each place. The Committee recommend that our citizens generally refrain from all secular employment, and close their respective places of business; that the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor, and the owners and occupants of public and private buildings in the City display their flags from sunrise until sunset; and they order that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed, and the flags be displayed on the City Hall, and all other public buildings belonging to the City, from sunrise until sunset.

The Committee conclude their official programme for the observance of the day by recommending that our citizens generally manifest, as to them may appear most worthy and appropriate, such evidences of respect, love and attachment for the day and the man as will be best calculated to testify their devotion to his teachings, and as will tend to perpetuate a veneration for the principles of Liberty and Justice, of which he was the exemplar, and which, if fully understood and appreciated, would prove the richest legacy possible to transmit to our descendants.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Eleventh Regiment (Washington Rifles) is the only National Guard organization that will parade. Col. HENRY LUX, commanding that regiment, has issued an order directing that the several companies assemble on the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the regimental armory, in full fatigue dress, with overcoats, to celebrate the birthday of Gen. WASHINGTON. Regimental line will be formed at 10:30 o'clock, in Great Jones-street, right resting on Lafayette-place. Field and staff will report, dismounted, to the Colonel, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff officers, drum-major and leader of band, will report to the acting Adjutant ten minutes before formation. The regiment will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council at noon.

The Ninth Regiment give a grand *soirée dansante* at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, this evening, the preparations being on an extensive scale. The Twelfth Regiment give a promenade concert at Irving Hall, the music to be furnished by the Regimental Band. The Seventy-first Regiment intend having a brief battalion drill at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, to be preceded by a dress parade and followed by a promenade concert. The civic association of the officers of the Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry intend keeping open house for their friends at No. 397 Hudson-street, and the officers of the First United States Chasseurs (Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers) will also celebrate the day by a social reunion. Besides these events, there will be no decided effort by the National Guardsmen to celebrate the day.

SCHOOL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

At the Cooper Institute three concerts will take place, the proceeds to be given to the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots. One thousand children will take part in the concerts, which will be followed by various exercises. Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON will preside at the morning exercises, which commence at 10 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Hon. E. D. Culver, late Minister to South America; Rev. H. D. Northrop, Rev. James B. Dunn, Col. George A. Raymond, James A. Briggs, Esq., S. S. Randall, Esq., E. Z. C. Judson, Esq., (Ned Buntline,) Hon. Israel S. Diehl, late United States Consul at Batavia, Java; Rev. John Marsh, and others.

In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, a free entertainment by Mosaic Lodge No. 3 I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. Oriental Hall will be given at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. Addresses, recitations, readings, feats of magic and vocal and instrumental music are promised.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Bureau will distribute relief among destitute soldiers and sailors and their families at No. 139 Canal-street. Contributions from the charitable are solicited by JAY COOKE & Co. and Mr. F. C. FIELD, at the Assistant Treasurer's office in Wall-street.

The regular anniversary meeting of the Harvard Club will be held at the club-room, No. 933 Broadway, this evening.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Post-office will close at 10 A. M. The Treasury will be closed during the entire day, as also the Custom-house, except for the granting of clearances. All the Departments of the City and County Government will close as usual, and the civil courts will not transact any business.

BROOKLYN AND NEW-JERSEY.

In Brooklyn the day will be observed by a general suspension of business, the display of the National colors on public and private buildings, and the firing of a national salute at sunrise.

In Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken the day will be celebrated in a similar manner. In Newark a military parade will also take place.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday at Cooper Institute Last Evening.

The students of the Cooper Institute celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth, by anticipation, last evening. The large hall of the Institute was filled to overflowing with the relatives and friends of the pupils, and others to whom invitations had been issued. Mr. PETER COOPER was, of course, present, listening to the music and exercises with evident delight. At 7:30 o'clock, the exercises commenced, under the direction of Mr. JOSEPH G. FOX. The music was given by Dodworth's band. The following was the programme:

Music, Overture, National; Oration, "Unity," WM. D. WHITING; Music, March of Twenty-second Regiment; Oration, "National Glory," JOHN H. CHADSEY; Music, Vive l'America; Oration, "Pater Patriæ," J. A. TAYLOR; Music, Washington's March; Oration, "The South and our Duty," WM. B. O'BRIEN; Music, We're a Band of Brothers; Oration, "Future of America," G. DRURI; Music, "The Flag of the Free." The oration of Mr. WHITING on "Unity" inculcated the importance of casting out the seeds of discord both in our individual and national relations. Mr. J. A. TAYLOR's oration on *Pater Patriæ* detailed the principal events in the life of him, the anniversary of whose birth they had met to celebrate. Mr. G. DRURI's oration on the "Future of America" was a somewhat rose-colored prophecy of what we, as a nation, may expect to become. The orations were well delivered and the orators were rewarded with an unlimited supply of applause and boquets.

Regulations for Lent.

The following precepts for the guidance of Roman Catholics in the Lenten season, in the Archdiocese of New-York has just been issued:

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

3. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

4. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal to the week days of Lent.

5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

6. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: First—The infirm. Second—Those whose duties are of an exhaustive or laborious character. Third—Persons who are attaining their growth. Fourth—Women in pregnancy or nursing infants. Fifth—Those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious services during Lent, in the churches in the City, to commence each evening at 7:30 o'clock, will be;

On Monday—In the Church of the Nativity, of the Assumption (German,) St. Michel's, and St. Anthony's (Italian.)

On Tuesday—In St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French,) St. John the Evangelist's, Holy Cross, St. Gabriel's, Immaculate Conception, and Our Lady of Sorrows.

On Wednesday—In St. Peter's Most Holy Redeemer (German), St. Francis Assisium (German), St. Francis Xavier's, St. Ann's, Annunciation (Manhattanville), St. Paul's, Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, St. Teresa's, and St. John Baptist (German).

On Thursday—In Cathedral, St. Andrew's St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus' (German), St. Lawrence (Yorkville), Holy Innocents and St. Rose of Lima.

On Friday—In St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas (German), St. Paul's (Harlem), St. Boniface's (German), and St. Vincent Ferrer.

By order of the Most Reverend Archbishop.

FRS. McNEIRNY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

Board of Audit.

The following claims were heard by this Board yesterday, Messrs. BOWNEY, MARTINDALE, DRAPER and STEWART, presiding.

JOHN S. NAFEW presented a claim of $432, for cleaning an office in the Department of Commissioners of Taxes, from January to December, 1866. The work was done by a Mrs. CORBETT, who assigned her claim to Mr. NAFEW.

Messrs. HANKINS, proprietor of the *New-York Home Gazette*, put in claim a of $635 for advertising the Tax Levy report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, &c., &c.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 12 M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the liquor-store of PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, at No. 391 Ninth-avenue, resulting in a damage of $50 on stock; insured for $2,000 in the Germania. McLAUGHLIN and his barkeeper, also named PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, were arrested on a charge of arson....At 5 A. M. a second fire occurred in the apartments of ANTOINE SCHAFER, on the fifth floor of the tenement-house No. 46 Thompson-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were soon extinguished. Great confusion was created among the inmates of the building, but they were all got out by the Police in safety, except the two children of FRANCIS POLLY, who were slightly burned while escaping. Mr. SCHAFER's loss is $600—fully insured in the North American. BERNARD MULLER, occupying rooms on the same floor, lost $100; insured. Rev. FREDERICK GERSSENHEIMER owns the building and sustains a loss of $100; in sured.

PROBABLY FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Coroner ROLLINS was summoned yesterday to visit JAS. GRINLEY, at the residence of Mr. THOMPSON, on the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, who was in a critical condition and suffering from burns. On his arrival the Coroner was informed that Mr. GRINLEY is a Scotch gentleman of wealth, and has been travelling for some months, occasionally stopping at the house of Mr. THOMPSON. The patient retired on Thursday night, and nothing was heard of him until an early hour yesterday morning, when he gave an alarm. When the inmates entered his room Mr. GRINLEY was found enveloped in flames, and he was so terribly burned before they were extinguished that he is not expected to live. As soon as possible the Coroner will take his *ante-mortem* statement, when no doubt some explanation of the cause of the accident will be given.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The number of letters sent through the New-York Post-office to and from the following places from the 8th to the 15th February inclusive, was as follows:

	Received.	Sent.
British	32,473	47,354
German	14,802	42,532
French	14,286	23,026
Belgium	238	986
Netherlands	225	1,455
Totals	62,024	115,353
Grand total		177,377

The following is the number of letters sent through the New-York Post-office from the 1st to the 31st of January to South Pacific, China, Hawaiian Islands and the West Indies: Received, 48,284; sent, 41,029; total, 89,313.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—A. Gregg, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica Islands; Gen. Hagner, U. S. A.; Hon. W. P. Blake, of California; Commodore W. R. Taylor, U. S. N., and Hon. Thos. H. Canfield, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. G. B. Dawdy, U. S. A.; Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa, and Hon. Abel Smith, of Schenectady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, and W. W. Clapp, Esq., of the Boston *Journal*, are at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Hon. John H. Griswold, of Troy, are at the New-York Hotel. Gens. Wood and Barstow, U. S. A., are at the St. James Hotel.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The Talman Estate, which is to be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co. on the 10th of March next, comprises some of the most valuable property in the upper part of the City—one entire block on Central Park, fronting on Fifty-ninth-street, and extending from the Sixth to Seventh-avenue, forming the centre of the southern boundary of the Park, and overlooking it lengthwise almost to its outmost boundaries. Beside this Central Park block, the sale embraces 182 lots of the same estate, situated on Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues.

THE MEALS FOR THE POOR.—Yesterday 185 persons were fed at the Tombs, 103 at Jefferson Market, and 92 at Essex Market. At several Station-houses the tickets gave out, and many persons were furnished meals without tickets, the wardens turning away no one who seemed in want of food who applied for it. The movement of the Commissioners seems to have the aid of the public, as yesterday Capt. Doors, of the Tenth Precinct, received a bag of coffee from FREDERICK EVANS, of No. 154 Reade-street, to be used in supplying the poor of the Tenth Ward.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—Deputy Commissioner HARLAND still remains in Washington, consequently little business of an important nature is transpiring at the Cedar-street headquarters. Mr. ISAAC HARVEY, chief Tobacco Inspector, reports that he made 39 seizures of tobacco factories in 1867. This number does not include examinations and investigations. Mr. HARVEY has also seized large quantities of segars, showing that there has been no lack of energy in his special department.

A PRAISEWORTHY PROJECT.—A number of benevolent ship captains, clergymen, physicians and merchants of this City have formed a "Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen." The Society takes young men under its care, secures them places on vessels, gives each half a scholarship before going to sea, gives him the other half when he has made several trips with credit, and provides a good library and free lectures on nautical topics. The rooms of the Society are at No. 92 Madison-street.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S LIBRARY.—Next Monday, at LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.'s rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will commence the sale of the private library of the late THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., for many years rector of Grace Church, comprising a large and select assortment of books in the various departments of literature. This library is the collection of a lifetime, and contains much that is rare and very valuable. Among the volumes are commentaries, lectures, rare sermons, works on divinity, illustrated, standard and classical works.

SEEREITER CLUB BALL.—The closing ball of the season of the Seereiter Club, of this City, took place last evening at the New-York Assembly Rooms, and was a grand affair. These occasions are always thoroughly enjoyable, and this one was thoroughly enjoyed. It is hardly necessary to say that with the wane of the hours the fun waxed faster and more furious, and that when our reporter was compelled to leave the indications were strong that most of the dancers would not go home till morning.

SABBATH-SCHOOL REUNION.—A reunion of the Duane M. E. Sabbath-school is to be held to-morrow in the church, Hudson-street, near Spring. A sermon will be preached in the morning by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D. The afternoon session will commence at 2 o'clock, to consist of singing by the school, and addresses by Rev. JOHN PARKER, Mr. JOHN R. TERRY and others. All who were ever connected with the old school are expected to attend.

THE "LIQUID GAS" CO. CENSURED.—Coroner ROLLINS concluded an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. MARY ANN DUFFIN, whose death was caused by burns received on Friday, the 14th inst., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The Jury rendered a verdict that death had been caused by the explosion of "liquid gas," and they further censured the American Liquid Gas Company, of No. 142 Grand-street, for manufacturing such an article and representing it as non-explosive.

UNPROVOKED SHOOTING.—At 9 o'clock last evening when WILLIAM STEWART was in his own house, No. 455 West Sixteenth-street, AMOS L. TRIP went in and it is alleged, without any provocation whatever, fired at STEWART with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the right breast and right arm, inflicting dangerous wounds. After the shooting TRIP was arrested and committed to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, and STEWART was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM PERMANENTLY LOCATED.—BARNUM's Museum and Menagerie are permanently settled at last, the Company having just purchased, at the cost of half a million of dollars, the six lots on Broadway and Mercer-street on which this establishment is at present located. Changes are to be made there soon which will more properly adapt the building to the purposes to which it is henceforth to be devoted.

COLORED YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first anniversary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association will be held at St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-street, near Bleecker, on Sunday evening. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. JOHN PETERSON, and an address will be delivered by Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. The President will read the annual report. Services will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

THE INFLUENCE OF YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of this City, will preach to young men on Sunday coming, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Baptist Church, on Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street, on "The Responsibility of young men for the immortality of their Influence on Society."

THE CHARITY BALL.—The receipts from the sale of boxes for the Charity Ball, at the Academy of Music, next Monday night, already exceed $2,000. The indications are that, as usual, it will be a grand affair. Already, as far as its noble object is concerned, it is a success.

Evening Stock Sales.

GALLAHER'S ROOM, CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-STREET AND BROADWAY, Friday, Feb. 21—10 P. M.

Very large attendance to-night.

Gold active and transactions several millions. The following will give an indication of the fluctuations: About $300,000, in lots of from $10,000 to $50,000, sold at 142¾; several hundred thousand, in various lots from $10,000 to $100,000, sold at 142¼; three heavy sales took place at 142¾; rallying again to 142⅜, selling down to 141⅞, at which nearly a hundred thousand changed hands, when a sudden demand sprung up on receipt of dispatches, which caused sales of large lots at 142. A few sales again reached 142⅛, after which the market closed by sales at 142.

The activity in gold seemed to overshadow the transactions in stocks, which were limited. Erie opened at 70⅞; a number of sales took place at 70¾, and closed at 70⅝@¾.

New York Central and the rest of the market stood about as at the close down town.

Owing to the closing of banks and offices down town on the 22d, Mr. GALLAHER was requested by the gold brokers present that his room be thrown open during the whole day, and consequently the gold market will be held here instead of at the Gold Room. Dispatches to this effect have been sent to the principal cities, so that telegrams will reach brokers at Gallaher's Room.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, No. 39, and No. 15 Chrystie-st	nom.
Prince and Mercer sts., n. w. cor., 25x74	$15,000
16th-st., (East,) No. 324, 2½.3x103.6	14,100
28th-st., (East,) No. 110	27,000
31st-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x104.3x16.8 x102.9	2,333
47th-st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	14,500
51st-st., n. s., 331.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100.5x18.9x21.¾ x37.9x18.9x56.3; 51st-st., n. s., 406 3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.10x65.4½ x18.9	48,000
54th-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x100	nom.
55th-st., n. s., 179.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.10x100.5	$11,000
88th-st., 107 ft. w. of Av. A, 20x100.8½	1,500
111th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 10 lots, 250x 100.11	14,500
121st-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 36x50.5	6,000
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 7 lots, 175x100.11	5,000
130th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 4th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	nom.
2d-av. and 65th-st., n. e. cor., 100x100.5	17,500
7th-av., w. s., 75.4 ft. n. e. of 49th-st., 25.1x90	8,000
Hall's estate, lot 880, 25x99.11	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 160, basement and sub-cellar, 5 years, per year	$2,500
Canal-st., No. 387, store and basement, 5 years, first year $2,400; four years, per year	4,000
Christopher-st., No. 9 (assignment)	1,131
Greenwich-st., No. 82, 3 years, per year	1,400
Greene-st., No. 102, 3 years, per year	900
Greene-st., rear of Nos. 118 and 120, 4 years and 2 months, per year	2,000
Walker-st., No. 228, 4 years, per year	1,850
E. 9th-st., No. 273, store and bakery, 3 years and 2 months, per year	720
24th-st., s. s., 161.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.2x65, 5 years, 2 years, per year, $2,000; 3 years, per year	2,333
45th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.10x100.5	nom.
48th-st., n. s., 712.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., (assignment)	20,000
125th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 3 lots, 75xhalf the block, 10 years	nom.
3d-av., No. 180, 5 years, $1,200 per year for 2 years and per year for 3 years	$1,400
7th-av., Nos. 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 5 years, per year	6,500
10th-av., No. 265, store-room, &c., 5 years, per year	300
Sunken Meadow and Island in Hell Gate, 5 years	nom.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie and 9th sts., s. w. cor., 20x75	$500
Butler-st., n. s., 74.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,500
Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 127.9½ x100x25x100x63.3½	800
Douglass-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	1,400
Douglass-st., n. s., 419.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40.7x100x 34.1x100.2½	3,700
Douglass-st., n. s., 344.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 115.7x100 x107.1x100.2½	9,250
Hart-st., s. s., 378.0½ ft. w. of Broadway, 22.8x—	400
Lorrimer-st., No. 94, bet. Scholes and Stagg sts.	5,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Powers-st., 200x100	12,000
President-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x80	1,050
President-st., 160 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x80	1,000
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x80	800
President-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x80	800
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 150.1 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x101.2	3,000
Simpson-st., n. s., lot 22, blk. 9, 25x100	1,800
Skillman and Lorrimer sts., s. w. corner, 20x80	2,350
State and Boerum sts., s. w. cor., 50x90	5,000
Strong-place, e. s., 180 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20.x112.5	2,500
Taylor-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	10,000
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 135 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 20x88.1⅛ x21.2½x105.⅛	5,000
3d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90	4,500
4th-st., n. s., 67.6 ft. w. of 3d-st., 45.7x90x56.6x67.6	8,000
4th-st., n. s., 182.5 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	400
4th-st., n. s., 202.5 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	400
5th-st., (South,) n. s., 80 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 16.8x 11 in.x33.4x20x50x19.4	2,100
10th-st., s. s., 105.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 36x100	4,240
11th-st., n. s., 321 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100	4,086
Carlton-av., w. s., 69.3 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100x5 x3.4x15x96.8	nom.
Carlton-av., w. s., 109.3 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	nom.
Clinton-av., e. s., 485.7 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x120	4,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x38	8,400
Fulton-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	4,000
Graham-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Boerum-st., 25x80	2,050
Graham-av., e. s., 41 ft. s. of Remsen-st., 20x54.9	8,250
Hamilton-av., n. e. s., 105.8 ft. n. of Union-st., 22.4x43x15x28x5.6x86.10	12,000
Kent-av., e. s., 299.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 50x 207.1¼	3,200
Ridgewood and Hale avs., n. e. corner, 100x250	500
Stuyvesant-av., Broadway, Reid-av. and Hart-st., centre gore, 77x77.1½x109.1	506
Tompkins-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x70	nom.
3d-av. and 10th-st., southerly cor., 20x70	8,450
6th-av., e. s., 194.9 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x98.11¾, house and lot	4,000
Lot No. 14, at the Wallabout, 7th ward, 20x181, to Nassau-st	1,500
Lot of Woodland, bounded by Gerritsen's, Remsen's, Bergen's and Meseroie's	3,000

Leases Recorded.

Baltic-st., No. —, first floor, 5 years; per year	$156
Grand-st., No. 317, first and second floors, 3 1-6 years; per year	900
Myrtle-av., Nos. 240, 242 and 244, wooden houses, 6 years; per year	900
Atlantic dock, No. 521, and wharf, junk shop, 3 years; per year	180
Ferdinand Gutbrecht to C. J. Tufle, 15 years lease from 1863; assignment, $3,000; per year	500

Gravesend Lease.

5 acres of lot 1 Terhune property, 5 years, per year	$2,500

Green Point.

India-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	$100
India-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	350
Washington and Greene sts., s. e. cor., 75x80	4,000

New-Utrecht.

Lot bounded on s. e. side by Franklin-av. 64.7¼ ft., on s. w. side by Bath-place 295 ft.; Franklin-av., e. s., lots 22 and 23, 130x295	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Greene-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Grand-st., 18x56	$5,000
Railroad-av., lot No. 3, block No. 38, 24.9x10x25.6 x168	12,000
Varick-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 20x60	8,250
Washington-st., w. s., 151.5½ ft. s. of Sussex-st., 23.10x125	14,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 21, block No. 93, map Passaic Ice Co., 25.2 x101.5½x25x104.11½	$700

Bergen.

Beach-st., s. s., 56.8 ft. w. of Barrow-st., 50x90; Beach-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Jackson-av., 50x100	$2,373
Monticello-av., lots 26, 27, 29, 31; Brinkerhoff-st., lots F and G	3,500

Union.

Liberty-st., s. s., lots 475, 476, blk. 5, each 25x100	$400
Maine-st., s. s., lots 247, 248, blk. 35, each 25x100	500

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 21—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅝@73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89
Erie Railway Shares	46⅝

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port	10⅛d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 42s. 9d. Wheat, 16s. 2d. for California and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 46s. Flour, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced to 40s. Beef and Pork steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Sugar firmer at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, Feb. 21—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—Standard White closed at an advance of 50 centimes; quoted at 45 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR—Choice is unchanged; others declined 15c. @25c.; the business was small. No. 1 WHEAT, $1 97@ $1 98; No. 2 quiet at $1 94½. CORN—No. 1 held 77½c., 77¼c. was bid. OATS dull and drooping, and declined ½c.@¾c: held at 55½c., 55¼c. was bid. RYE steady but unchanged. BARLEY quiet and steady, $2 06@$2 08 for No. 2; rejected, $1 80; sample lots in good demand at $1 60@$2 20. PORK firm and higher; Standard and Straight Mess steady at $23 25; Dry Salt Shoulders, 9⅛c., loose; Short Rib Middles steady at 11¾c.@11⅞c., loose; Cumberlands active at 10½c., loose; Dry Salt Hams firm at 12½c., loose; Rough Sides, 11c., loose; Sweet Pickled Hams firm and advanced ½c.; sales at 14c., cash. LARD steady and firm; Old Steam, 14¼c.@14½.; Prime Steam, 15c. DRESSED HOGS moderately active at $9 @$9 50. LIVE HOGS firm and steady, and range from $7 20@ $8 62½. BEEF CATTLE steady, ranging from $8 12½@ $8 50. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—7,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Dressed Hogs, 3,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 600 Dressed Hogs, 2,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON—nothing doing. HEMP—nothing doing. FLOUR—low grades are in moderate supply, and the demand is light; Superfine, $7 25@$8 87½; Extra, $8@9: Double Extra, $9 50; Treble Extra, $13 50. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Choice Winter Red, $2 60; Spring, $2 15. CORN firm and inactive at 82c.@88c. OATS dull, except for Choice Black and White, which are higher; Mixed White, 68c.@73c.; Choice and Fancy, 74c.@76c. BARLEY firm but unchanged; Good Spring, $2 35; Good Fall, $2 60. RYE firmer and higher; Choice, $1 65@$1 70. PROVISIONS active, excited and higher. MESS PORK, $24, which was refused at the close. BACON higher; Clear Sides; 13½c.@13¾c.; Shoulders, 10½c. Sugared Hams, canvassed, 16c.@16½c; Bulk Shoulders, 9⅝, loose. LARD quiet and firm; old steam, 13¼; choice kettle, up the river, 14c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 sacks Wheat, 3,500 sacks Corn, 1,200 sacks Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 21.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans, 26½c. PETROLEUM excited and higher; sales 7,000 barrels Crude on secret terms, and 3,000 barrels Refined at 23@23½c., and for March delivery, 24@24½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 25@$12 75; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT steady at $2 50@$2 55 for Red, and $2 60 for Amber. RYE steady at $1 70. CORN steady; New Yellow at $1 17@$1 18; 100,000 bushels Mixed Western, in elevator, sold on secret terms. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK at $24 25. 500 barrels BEEF HAMS sold at $35. LARD at 15½c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, with but little demand. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 45; No. 2 at $2 40. CORN dull at 79c.@80c. for ear, and 81c.@82c. for shelled. RYE firm and scarce at $170@$175. OATS dull at 64c.@65c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and drooping at $2 30@ $2 35 for No. 1. COTTON dull and nominal at 22c. for Middling; buyers are off. MESS PORK—Sales at $24 25 on the spot, and $25 for sixty days; sales of 350,000 lbs. BULK MEATS at 10c.@12c., delivered in March, and 400,000 lbs. Country at 9½c. for Shoulders, at Lafayette, Ind., and 11½c. for Sides, at Maysville, Ky. BACON wanted at 14c.@14½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides out of smoke; Shoulders held at 11c.; no offers. Gold, 141.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 21.

COTTON unsettled; Middlings, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 4,320 bales; exports, 2,082 bales; sales of the week, 33,500 bales; receipts, 25,676 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,278 bales; foreign, 21,427 bales; stock, 107,981 bales. SUGAR—Common, 12c.@ 12½c.; fair, 14½c.@14⅝c.; prime to choice, 15½c.@15¾c.; receipts very light. MOLASSES—Receipts very light; Common, 60c.@65c.; prime to choice, 75c.@85c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 75@$10; Treble extra, $12 25. CORN easier at 93c.@95c. OATS dull at 84c.@85c. PORK unsettled at $25. LARD easier; tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; keg, 15¼c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 152@154; New-York Sight, ½ per cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR quiet; sales, 350 bbls. at unchanged rates. WHEAT—Sales 7,000 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on the canal at Syracuse, at $2 34; quotations are unchanged. CORN dull, and selling in car lots at $1 04@ $1 05. OATS dull and selling at 72c.@73c. on the track, and 74c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 65 for Western. BARLEY dull; Canada offered at $2 10; buyers offer $2 05. MESS PORK firm; asking $24 50 for heavy. FISH firm and asking $6 50 for White, and $5 50 for Trout ₩ ½ bbl. HIGHWINES unchanged. LARD firm at 15½c.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@ $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 45, and 360 bushels No. 2 ditto at $2 35. CORN unchanged; sales 800 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₩ cwt. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 21.

COTTON firm; Middling held at 25c.@25½c. FLOUR dull and nothing doing. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull and declined 2c.; Prime White and Yellow, $1 17@$1 18. OATS stronger at 80c.@82c. RYE unchanged. CLOVER SEED firmer; Eastern, $8 12½@$8 75; Western, $9. PROVISIONS very firm. BACON—Clear Ribs, 14c.@14½c. LARD, 15c.@15½.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 21.

TOBACCO steady and higher; Lugs, $5 25; Common to Medium Leaf, $8@$17 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@ $8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT, $2 5 @$2 55. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 68c.@70c. COTTON, 22c.@23c. LARD, 14¾c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅞c. WHISKY nominal.

TOLEDO, Friday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR—Sales of Wabash Valley at $11. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $2 64; No. 2 Spring, $2. CORN dull at 85½c.; offered at 86c. OATS—sales at 64c. RYE—sales at $1 60. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 140⅝.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once, by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. T. W. SANFORD, of the Globe Life Insurance Company, reports his house saved from robbers on Monday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph; a kitchen window was broken open; the Telegraph instantly aroused the whole family, thus saving property and perhaps life. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Feb. 22	New-York	London.
Denmark	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 22	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Mexico and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at the General Post-office at 10 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—J. F. Joy, wife and friend, E. Janson, Dr. Moreno, M. Villaron, A. S. Green, James Wylie, Theodore Cooper, M. Delboy, C. W. Millson, John W. Jervins, G. C. Nichols, Richard Murray, Samuel Seymour, G. J. Ryan, J. H. Westwood. For California—W. Jacobs, wife and 2 children, F. A. Sieberletch and wife, Jesse Harris, L. S. Harris, Mrs. S. Kuschke, Mrs. Beanis and mother, F. H. Mersellio, Mrs. Condy and child, Mrs. Jas. Condy and 2 children, Mrs. Hannah L. Wood, E. M. Reading, Mrs. Louise Stork, J. S. Anderson, Henry Dopson, G. Sheldon, G. H. Williams, John Cornwell, Michael Brophy, D. M. Bishop, Mrs. G. W. Defreis and child, Mrs. J. S. Stratton, nurse and child, Chas. Tence, C. W. Scott and wife, E. A. Whittlesey, Henry Tence, E. Arnstein, M. Weill, Miss Helen Lomer, J. W. Welsh, H. J. Hall and wife, Edmund Jones, Lewis Hern, Michael Woolf, M. Strassburger, Miss V. Ross, Mrs. Pickering, Rev. Mr. Cameron, Dr. C. K. Farley, wife, 2 daughters and 4 children, Mrs. T. M. Luther, J. Walter, Mrs. P. H. Conover, E. H. Woolsey, wife, daughter and 2 children, J. A. Cook, E. Teichman, W. Carr and wife, Rupert Fleming, H. M. Conathy and sister, G. W. Fisher, W. Coughran, L. P. Coughran and wife, E. Crommer and sister, W. H. Badger, J. Putnam and wife, Miss Rutherford, C. W. Webb, John Kelso, C. H. Hancock, N. B. Kendall, A. W. Niles, wife and child, Mrs. Lake and 2 children, L. Topi, C. F. Harvier, Isaac L. Spooner, John Walker, wife and child, J. O. Mack, John F. King, J. F. Badenoch and wife, C. C. Munroe, F. D. McCarthy, Mrs. A. Burrington and 3 children, O. P. Fuller and wife, J. C. Meyer, R. A. McAlister, T. J. Fay, Henry Worrell, Joel Foster, S. S. Bennell, M. McPhee, Miss Julia Davenport, Mrs. L. Gifford, Conrad Sutts, J. A. Brown, wife and 3 children, J. H. Kelly, wife and 2 children, Miss Nelson, Mrs. W. B. Cobb, Mrs. C. T. Weaver, Mrs. Susan Carroll, Miss Carrie E. Dean, Jasper Osgood and wife, S. D. Godfrey and son, A. G. Anthony, O. P. Gale, Chas. Colby and wife, Frank F. Haradon, H. K. W. Bent and daughter, Mrs. C. G. Gate, Mrs. T. P. Gibbons, Mrs. E. R. Furguson and daughter, Mrs. B. R. Ingraham and 2 children, Mrs. J. Benton, Miss Ellen J. Clary, Francis Wilson, G. W. Stacey, G. W. Stacey, Jr., Samuel and James Love, Hugh Maher, John O. Beatley, Samuel Scooley, John A. Cunningham, Hiram Peasley, A. D. Turner, W. H. Dennis, John Ranlett, Dr. J. Moore, Cornelius Kennedy, Ambrose H. Gardner, Miss Holland, W. Harris, wife and 3 children, J. S. Harrington, James Burns, George Holden, C. W. Hide, A. Glatt and mother, L. C. Huff, James Mercer, B. S. Lober, wife and child, A. G. Morton, W. Dell, D. F. Masey, G. R. Goodwin, H. J. Frost, John Thomas, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 45	Sun sets	5 44	Moon rises	6 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 10	Gov. Island	7 59	Hell Gate	9 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.) Cutting, Liverpool Feb. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 52 passengers to the National Steamship Co. Had fine weather on the passage.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co. Feb. 20, at 10 A. M., 10 miles north of Hog Island, passed schr. Abigail Haley, bound north.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Miami, McLaughlin, Charleston, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Hermann, (Brem.,) Schwers, Bremen 78 ds., with mdse. and 115 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. Experienced a severe hurricane off the Western Islands, in which carried away figure-head.

Brig Capariccio, (Aust.,) Vidich, Trieste 90 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 8, with mdse. to Slocovich & Smith. Had westerly gales the entire passage, and has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras; lost and split sails.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Portland,) Shackford, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to James Borland & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales up to Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brigs Julia F. Carney and L. M. Merritt, both for New-York.

Schr. Annie Amsden, (of Provincetown,) Bragdon, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. D. Rivera & Co. Feb. 11, lat. 27, lon. 77 30, had a gale from N. E.; lost bowsprit and jibboom, split fore and main sails; has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. St. James, Peabody, Tampico 25 ds., with mdse. to Brugiere & Thebaud. Had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost jibboom, split fore and mainsails.

Schr. Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Severs, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to Lunt & Bros.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglass, St. Mark's 15 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter. Has had strong northerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Abigail Haley, Haley, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Burgess & Co.

Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport, with hoop-poles.

Schr. Hickory, Scofield, Elizabethport, with hoop-poles.

Schr. James Ponder, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Palma, Brewster, Providence.

Schr. Martha Hayes, Hayes, Virginia.

Schr. Clara Smith, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth White, ——, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall; ships Witch of the Wave, for Anjiers; Daniel Marcy, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans; ship Pocahontas, from Manila; barks Bessie Stanton, from Singapore; Eagle, from Palermo, and James E. Ward, from New-Orleans; brig Kalamo, from Surinam; schrs. Telegraph, from Demerara; Edward Lee, from Manzanilla.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21—Arr. ship Graham's Polley, from Havre.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 19, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Gettysburg, from Elizabethport for Portland; War Eagle, New-York for Boston; R. S. Young, Tangier for do.; Sarah R. Smith, do. do.; J. C. Warner, Virginia for do.

2 P. M.—Sld., the above arrivals. Arr. schrs. H. Simmons, Boston for Philadelphia; Lucy D. Higgins, Baltimore for Boston; Hattie Coombs, Baltimore via New-York for Portland; reports having been three weeks on the passage; was in the ice, and had foresail split; brigs Edwin H. Kennedy, Montezuma, do. for Belfast; brigs Edwin H. Kennedy, Cadiz 45 ds., for Portland; Robin, Cardenas for do.; bark Bessie Stanton, of London, Cole, from Singapore last from St. Helena 123 ds.; reports, on the 13th spoke ship Magnet, for New-York; also, spoke ship Thomas Brown, Jackson, Foochow for Boston, and schr. Dirigo, for do.

20th, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Bramhall, Portland for New-York.

Sld., all eastern bound vessels except schr. H. Simmons and the bark. Wind light, S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21—The ship Guardian has cleared for Liverpool with 2,000 barrels of flour and 29,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21—Arr. schr. Baltic, Boston.

Cld. ship Margaret, brig Ida and bark Norma, for Liverpool; schr. Myrover, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The schr. Alice A. Bandell, from New-York for Valencia, put into Newport, R. I., on the 20th inst., leaking beyond the capacity of her pumps.

Spoken, &c.

Alma Jane—Br. brig, from —— for Halifax, Feb. 10 lat. 24, lon. 82 10.

Sagamore—ship, from Boston for Bombay, Jan. 13, lat. 20 N., lon. 31.

War Hawk—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Jan. 14, lat. 2 N., lon. 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, Jan. 26, schrs. A. Middleton, for New-York Feb. 6, ldg.; Linda, for New-Orleans Jan. 30, and Thos. Morris, for do.

At Carthagena, Jan. 22, U. S. steamer Marblehead, for Aspinwall in 2 days.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Feb. 1, brig Marco Polo, for New-York in 7 ds.; schr. Lizzie Ford, for do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Jan 31, brig Emma Husted, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Feb. 21—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, from New-York, has arrived here.

PURCHASE IN TIME.

GRAND

POPULAR MOVEMENT,

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Don't fail to examine and see if your name, or that of your wife, or sister, or aunt, or friend, does not appear in the brilliant accounts of the BALLS OF THE WEEK, for the reports of the Grand Fancy Dress Ball of the Leiderkranz Society, The Pioneer Henry Clay Association Ball, The Seerriter Club, The Ball at the Water Cure Establishment, The 79th Regiment (Highlander) Ball, Brooklyn Sangerbund, Jersey City Sangerbund, &c., will be full, complete, graphic and interesting.

Don't fail to secure the COURIER, with its original sketches of the PERILS OF BROADWAY—The Baby Fiend, By John Growl; THE GAMBLERS OF WALL-STREET, AND ELSEWHERE; MRS. VANE'S DIAMONDS, by Paul Sketcher; and a sparkling and humorous translation from the French, THE COUNTESS AND PAINTER.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—All who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW-MILKER, patented May 22, 1866, and Feb. 18, 1868. A sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows perfectly dry in from two to three minutes. It is operated by hand, dog, horse; or other power. One man can attend several machines, milking as many cows at once. It is simple, durable and self-adjusting. Will fit any cow. Milks three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and has proven by practical use to be more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country.

HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO.,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

MIDNIGHT

MISSION.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on the above subject, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock. The public is invited.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

FIRE ESCAPES,

FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,

Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

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THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR IS THE best in the world. Wholesale and retail by A. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Refrigerators repaired.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 239, Feb. 21, 1868.
58, 51, 24, 55, 45, 9, 62, 5, 26, 77, 21, 47, 2.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 240, Feb. 21, 1868.
38, 66, 56, 10, 53, 50, 2, 57, 11, 1, 39, 41.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 187, Feb. 21, 1868.
37, 41, 11, 30, 4, 14, 5, 67, 50, 55, 63, 19.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 188, Feb. 21, 1868.
32, 49, 40, 36, 30, 7, 64, 12, 4, 35, 45, 63, 53.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., SABBATH, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Worth of Christianity to Temporal Things*.

AMUSEMENTS.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH lectures on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, ON SUNDAY, at 4 and at 8 o'clock P. M., in Dr. Cheever's Church, now Bunyan Hall, Union-square. Seats free. Come one, come all.